



Page 59 Taken Sept 10 Days

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Jan 12 Rev D Dukeson 23

28 Mr Sparrow Feb 2

Feb 3 Mr Box — 6

Mar 23 Mrs Peake 3 April

April 6 Rev Mr Levett 14 April

27 Rev Mr Shuter May 4th

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A
T O U R
THROUGH
G E R M A N Y ;

PARTICULARLY ALONG
THE BANKS OF THE RHINE, MAYNE, &c.
AND
THAT PART OF THE PALATINATE, RHINGAW, &c.
USUALLY TERMED
THE GARDEN OF GERMANY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A CONCISE VOCABULARY
OF
FAMILIAR PHRASES, &c. in GERMAN and ENGLISH,
FOR THE USE OF TRAVELLERS.

BY THE REV. DR. RENDER,
NATIVE OF GERMANY.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. II.

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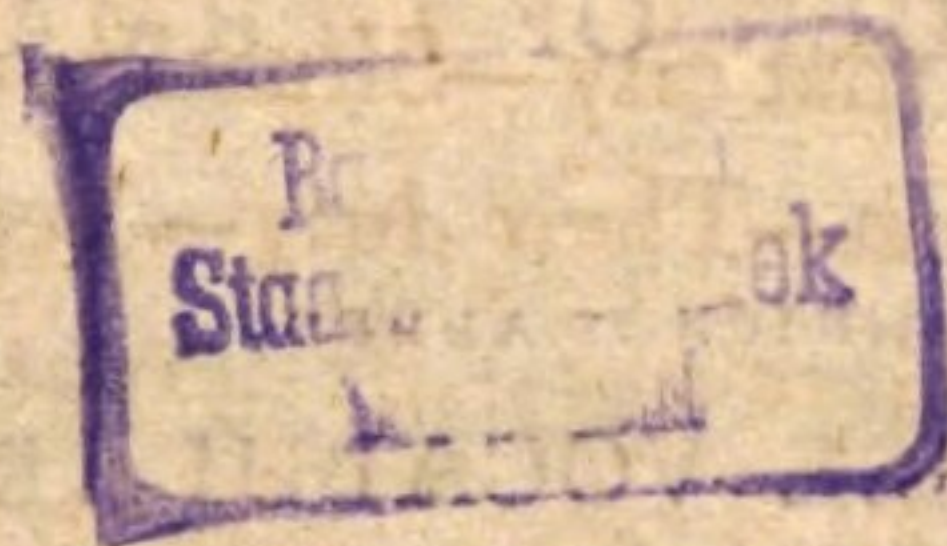
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TOUR
CONTENTS

GERMANY

THE SECOND VOLUME



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CONTENTS
OF
THE SECOND VOLUME.

COLOGNE, - - Page 1—129

Description of that city—Situation—Fortifications—Excise office—Their duty—Beggars—Police the worst in Germany—Fraternal societies—Monks called “Blafataries”—Superstitious absurdities—Inhabitants in general—Classification of the inhabitants—Female nunneries—Admittance to their convents—A short history of two Female Nuns immured alive—Ceremony of a novice Nun taking the veil—Musical Sister—Description of her figure—A dialogue between her and the Author—A vault in the garden of the convent—Description of the inside, and discovery therein—Farther description of the inhabitants of Cologne—Commerce of that city—Stupid education of their children—Nobility—Thirst after titles—General manner of thinking of the inha-

bitants at that place—Causes of their wretched trade, manufactures, &c.—Jews expelled—Protestants how they are dealt with at Cologne—An account of a Protestant youth who, publicly, renounced his faith—His public creed at the Augustin church—Simplicius Hahn, an Augustin Monk—An account of his public religious farces—Wealth of the churches at Cologne—The wise men of the East—Description of miracles which they have wrought—Hungarian pilgrims—Description of a miraculous peruke in the church of the Maccabees—Several other miracles of a very droll nature—The nunnery of Clarisse—The town house—Arsenal—Account of Anna Maria Schurmann, a remarkable young Lady—Rubens, an immortal painter, born at Cologne—Bertold Schwartz, inventor of gunpowder, born at Cologne—An account of him—A private cabinet of natural and artificial curiosities—A general view of the three Electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne—The mode of firing with artificial coals—Wretched taste of theatrical performances at Cologne—Privileges of quacks and mountebanks—Some of their exhibitions related.

WESTPHALIA, - Page 130—137

A general description—Cultivation—Manufactories, &c.—Wonderful industry of the inhabitants.

The Dutchy of BERG, Page 137—144

General description—City of Düsseldorf—Picture gallery there—Elberfeld—Manufactures in it.

The

CONTENTS.

The Dutchy of CLEVES, P. 145—155

General description—Cities of Cleves—Nieder-
Wesel—Duisburg—Xanten—Rees—Emmerich.

The Dutchy of GUELTERS, P. 155—158

General description—Cities of Guelders—Rure-
mond.

The Dutchy of JULIERS, P. 159—160

General description—Account of the city of Juliers.

The Bishoprick of MUNSTER,

Page 161—170

Description of that country—Cities of Munster—
Osnaburg—Paderborn—Minden—Tecklenburg.

A short and faithful Account of the Secret
Tribunals in Westphalia, P. 171—209

HAMBURG, - - P. 209—235

A faithful description of that famous commercial
city.

BREMEN, - - P. 236—242

Description of that city.

EMBDEN, - - P. 242—244

A true description of that place.

HANOVER,

HANOVER, - - P. 244—252

Description of the cities of Hanover and Gottingen.

HARTZ, or the Hercinian Mountain,
P. 252—256

A faithful account of that peculiar country.

A concise View of the present State of
the whole German Empire, P. 257

APPENDIX, - - - P. 363

A German and English Vocabulary of Easy Words,
Familiar Phrases, and Dialogues, adapted for Tra-
vellers.

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ERRATA.

VOL. I.

Page 65. line 12. read *Sexu femina ingenio vir*, instead of "To the memory of my beloved friend and dear relation."

— The page on the Music of "Love and Wine" is wrong ; it must refer to page 14.

VOL. II.

Page 208. line 7. read 1570, instead of "1440."

— line 16. read 1571, instead of "1441."

DIRECTIONS to the Binder.

The Music of the Songs is to be bound at the end of Vol. I. thus :

1. "Love and Wine."
2. Freemason's Song.
3. Rhenish Wine.
4. The Songs, in print.



A

T O U R

THROUGH

G E R M A N Y.

COLOGNE.

THE city of Cologne has a truly magnificent appearance at a mile's distance. The throng of vessels in the port, and the numerous steeples which rise in majestic grandeur, contribute very much to produce this effect; but all its beauty vanishes as soon as the traveller sets his foot within the city. The streets and the inhabitants appear equally gloomy and dirty; even the barbarism of their coin is peculiarly

VOL. II.

B

character-

2 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

characteristic of the inhabitants. In no part of the empire is the language so corruptly spoken, for even to a high German it is perfectly disgusting.

The city is about twelve English miles in circumference, in reckoning around the outside of its tottering walls, which are half tumbling down. The traveller, in walking round the skirts, beholds more than an hundred and fifty miserable farm houses, with gardens, which furnish the city with all sorts of greens, butter, cheese, milk, &c. The whole domain of the state is not above two miles in extent in some places.

It is situated on the banks of the Rhine, and the whole of its length, along that river, is about three miles and a half, two-thirds of which space is uninhabited; several of the squares and streets more resembling a field, or an uncultivated garden, than parts of an inhabited city.

Most of the houses are extremely high, old, and ruinous, and from the quantity of dung lying before them are difficult of access. Several streets are so thinly inhabited, that you may walk in them for the space of a quarter of an hour, without seeing a single person. The city, however, contains more churches, chapels, and monasteries, than there are days in the year. There is a Roman Catholic University also, though scarcely deserving of the name.

Cologne is fortified in the ancient manner, but could not withstand a siege of twenty-four hours.

On our landing, a soldier was sent from the excise office with our luggage to the inn, called "*Zum Heiligengeist*," the *Holy Ghost*, to search it thoroughly; but we had scarcely gone a few hundred yards, when the poor dirty clown began to tell us how very old and infirm he was; that he had

4 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

seven children to maintain ; and that his wife was lame. My two English pupils did not know what to say to the soldier's appeal, nor to what purpose it was directed ; but I perfectly well understood his meaning, and gave him twelve stivers, (about one shilling English money) with which he seemed perfectly well satisfied, and went off through another street, without having in any manner performed his duty.

In no part of Europe is the traveller so pestered by beggars as at Cologne. The police in this, and some other instances, is far the worst in all the country. The propensity to idleness, gluttony, and begging, which reigns all over the city and country of Cologne, is countenanced and sanctioned by the example of the different orders of monks. The people seem delighted with their blessed idleness. The jugglery, the "*Brüdergesellschaften*" fraternal

ternal societies, church feasts, and devotions of these holy quacks, engross the minds of the deluded multitude so much, that they spend the greatest part of their time in attending them. The design of the monks is obvious. They keep the people by these means in a state of ignorance and superstition. They oppose, with inconceivable fury, every thing which tends to improve and enlighten the understanding of their flock. To them alone is to be imputed the shocking barbarity of manners, which so glaringly appears in the inhabitants. They say nothing but masses, which are profitable to them; and by these, together with the rosary, the scapulary, and ridiculous mortifications of the body, many a blockhead has obtained the name of a saint. The poor deluded people believe, that confession, and a mass, which cost but four or six pence, will wipe away the foulest

6 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

fins; and consider the telling their beads as their most essential duty.

Beside the common street beggars, there is another troublesome set, namely, the dirty monks, who go into the houses, often with great insolence, and bargain for saying a mass. Several of them came into our inn, and importuned us to that purpose. I was curious to know what a monk would ask for a mass, to be said for a Protestant, and of course a Lutheran heretic. Indeed I imagined he would refuse it, and walk off; but I was very much mistaken. He told me the price was twelve *blafferts**. I was going to pull out my money when another monk overheard him, who pressed forwards, pushing the fellow away, offering himself to say a better

* A blaffert, or blappert, is about the value of a halfpenny. These kind of monks are called "Blaf-fataries."

one for eight *blafferts*. I struck the bargain however, to their mutual satisfaction, thus: I gave *twelve* to the former, and *eight* to the latter, on condition that they should include also in the same mass my two English pupils, who overheard the joke. This they both promised to do, and went off with much apparent content, after having given us their priestly benediction.

There is not perhaps a place in the world which has furnished the curious traveller with so many ludicrous and superstitious absurdities in religion as Cologne. In the course of more than a year's residence in that city and its vicinity, I had many opportunities of being an eye-witness of various scenes among the Roman Catholics, all of which, although some of them may appear incredible to the reader, on account of their singularity, may be depended on as genuine truth; nor would it be diffi-

cult to prove them, by the authority of several great German writers, whose fame and veracity are well known; and although Cologne and its government may perhaps be familiar, in some respect, to several of my English readers, either from their own experience, or from the narrations of travellers, it will not probably be unacceptable to those who have not had such advantages, if I say something of the government, and of the city itself, and then proceed to the curiosities it contains, before I relate the religious absurdities of which I happened to be a spectator.

The inhabitants of Cologne, with the exception of a few Protestant families, are Roman Catholics, and observe, with the greatest rigour, all those superstitious ceremonies which are scrupulously inculcated and esteemed as meritorious, by those who profess the tenets of the church of Rome.

One-third part of the inhabitants are nothing but privileged beggars, who form a
regular

regular corporation: they sit upon rows of stools placed in every church, and take precedence according to their seniority; when the oldest dies, the person next him takes his place. The old people, who belong to this fraternity, consider a place upon these stools as a provision for a son, or a marriage-portion for a daughter.

Another third of the inhabitants are ecclesiastics. The streets are crowded with beggarly monks, and with a race whom they call abbés. They are rough, dirty clowns, besmeared all over with snuff, who game for *blafferts* with the lowest fellows in public ale-houses. After having said mass in the morning, they run of errands, clean shoes, and are porters and pimps for the rest of the day. Strangers may easily be introduced to some female nunneries, and even into their sick-rooms, by means of their assistance. The nuns never allow persons
of

of the male sex to enter the interior of their convents, except on festival days, as when a sister nun takes the veil; or, which is more common, when they are sick, on which occasion they are allowed to receive them in the rooms set apart for their convenience. A stranger frequently meets in such apartments half a dozen, or perhaps more, pretended sick sisters together. These are generally friends, and understand each other perfectly well. If it however should happen that any of them prove pregnant, they are immured alive.

I once beheld the horrid spot where two nuns had been immured from having met with this misfortune. It was at the nunnery of St. C——, which lies about thirteen English miles from Cologne, and it was by an accident, as well as a particular favour, that my curiosity was gratified. The following are the particulars of the circumstance:

During

During my long stay in that country, I became intimately acquainted with a respectable priest, and a man of good understanding, whose name was *Glafer*, who had the living of the before-mentioned convent. I visited him very frequently at his lodgings in the Cardinal-street in Cologne, and one Saturday we took a walk to Deitz, on the right bank of the Rhine, almost opposite to Cologne*. After a good deal of general conversation, in a garden of that place, he invited me to go with him the next day to his parish, telling me at the same time, that a young lady was going to be *married to her Saviour*. This was the expression he used for her taking the veil, and becoming a

* This town is chiefly inhabited by Jews, who are not allowed to dwell at Cologne, or even enter that city without permission, and paying a tax for their coming there.

nun. He added also, that the ceremony would please me, and that I should not regret my going with him, as the superior abbess was a very civil lady, and several of the sisters possessed considerable talents in music and other sciences. I accepted his invitation, and he called on me the next morning to accompany him. Our walk produced so very interesting a conversation, that we arrived at the convent before I was aware we were near it. At half past nine o'clock we reached the congregation room, which was already filled with nuns and strangers, both male and female.

On the road from Cologne to the convent, my friend, Mr. *Glafer*, informed me that he had held that living for more than twenty years, during which time he had acquired, by his moral conduct, the confidence and friendship of the venerable lady abbess, as well as that of all the other sisters,

sisters, who, he assured me, ever displayed the same character which they professed. The excellence of their morals raised them far in his estimation above the sisters in the convents of Cologne, who, he observed, were too often a disgrace to human nature. The convent to which we are going, said he, has stood many years in the highest repute, and the greater part of the nuns are daughters of very respectable parents in distant parts. They are sent thither very young to receive their education, and frequently when their probation is expired, willingly take the veil. I asked him whether nothing had ever happened in that convent similar to what occurs in some of the nunneries at Cologne. Only one single instance is known, said he, which took place with my predecessor about twenty-two years ago. I will trust the secret to you, but you must promise never
to

14 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

to reveal it*, for what has happened is long forgotten, and is known to very few in the convent itself. By this preface my expectation was much excited, not doubting I should hear something of consequence.

When you enter the convent, said he, you will see a fine large garden; and at the farthest end of it, in the right hand corner, observe a kind of ruinous vault, to which you descend by about sixteen steps. In it there are two closets where two sisters were formerly immured alive. My predecessor, a young man of bad principles, seduced those two unfortunate creatures, and after they became pregnant, he absconded. Some say that he

* This convent, like many others, was abolished at the time the French took possession of Cologne. Many of the sisters are at present married, and my friend Glafer being dead, I think myself at liberty to relate it.

went

went to America; others, that he drowned himself, which is most generally believed. The unhappy young women, after their delivery, fell a sacrifice to their weakness, and were, in consequence, both immured alive. I asked him by what means his predecessor could have obtained permission to enter their private cells. Very easily, replied he. As soon as a sister is ill, or pretends to be so, her confessor is admitted as often as she wishes for one in her private cell, where he may stay alone with her as long as he pleases; for it is supposed that the sister makes confession, and that of consequence they are passing their time in pious devotions. I should like, said I, to see the spot where they became victims. I cannot gratify your wishes, replied he; but in walking through the garden you will easily discover the vault, for the place is not locked, on account of the old gate having fallen down from age a long time ago.

We

We remained in the convent but a short period before he introduced me to the abbess. She was a lady about seventy-two years of age, though she appeared not to exceed fifty. She received us very politely, and the nuns seemed anxious to follow her example. They entertained the company extremely well; presenting them with various refreshments, such as coffee, chocolate, wine, &c. till in the end we became so merry and free with each other, that the gloom of a nunnery seemed forgotten in the pleasure of society. But let me observe, that, in the zenith of our mirth, decency and decorum remained within the walls.

Shortly after our introduction to the abbess, she brought us before the parents and relations of the young *bride of Christ*, who were present to see their beloved daughter *married*, as they term it. The mother in particular seemed very happy. I asked her how old the *bride* was? she told me

me that she was not then fifteen years of age! and indeed she seemed to be quite an innocent, inexperienced girl, looked very pale, spoke little, and seemed to wait with fear and anxiety for the moment of taking the veil. Her mother informed me it was her own choice; yet I could perceive, by every circumstance, that it was more from persuasion than free will, as it could scarcely, at her age be said, that she possessed sufficient discernment to make a proper choice. I did not chuse to make farther inquiries into the matter, foreseeing that it would be of no use to say much against what was called her own desire.

On asking when the ceremony would begin, I was told they expected the Prelate would not be there before eleven o'clock, and perhaps later.

In the room was an excellent grand piano forte of *Silbermann's*, a famous German artist. Being an admirer of

music, and a tolerable performer, I began to divert myself in playing, *ex tempore*, some favourite passages of *Hayden*; scarcely had I begun, when the abbess and some sisters came up, and begged I would play some sonatas. I excused myself, by saying, that I had not brought any music with me, as I did not expect to find such a charming instrument there. One of the sisters, whose office was playing upon the organ during divine service, (as I afterwards found, when I became more acquainted with her,) opened a closet-door, when, to my great surprize, I beheld a repository of select music, the composition of the best masters. After having chosen some with which I was not unacquainted, I began to divert the company, as well as I was able, for the space of half an hour.

The abbess then interrupted me, begging the favour of a song, in which request the musical sister joined. I instantly

stantly obeyed, and accompanied myself upon the instrument. The first was the charming song of "Charlotte at the tomb of Werter;" the other, the famous "Adieu," by the chevalier Gluck.

After having performed them with all the expression I was capable of, the holy sisters seemed highly gratified, and paid me some very handsome compliments. I played some other songs, which several of the nuns accompanied with their enchanting voices. The high idea they entertained of me on account of my musical performances, induced them to show me all possible kindness and respect.

We soon after heard a carriage drive into the court-yard of the convent, which the abbess and sisters ran out to receive, and found it was the Prelate, whom they introduced into the *Versammlungs-Zimmer*, i. e. "drawing or congregation room." He was a man nearly seventy years of age, whose countenance pour-

trayed nothing very characteristic. He ordered the service to begin, and the whole company proceeded immediately into the chapel. The musical sister began to play the organ, and some of the others sung in pleasing responses. The ceremony was not, in my conception, very grand, though solemn, and had, on the whole, a sacred appearance. The prelate delivered a discourse, on the merit of which I cannot say much; that concluded, the young lady made the usual vow, and took the veil. I omit all the other ceremonies, lest I should be too prolix in my relation.

After the congratulations on both parts were over, we partook of an elegant dinner. Our conversation at table was rather stiff and formal, on account of the presence of the old Prelate; but, happily, his stay was not more than an hour and a half, as he was obliged to return to Cologne; excusing himself, from the infirmities

firmities of age, in favouring us any longer with his company. As soon as he was gone we began to enjoy and entertained ourselves as well as before. The cloth being removed, the abbess and sisters conducted us into the sanctuary, where, among other rarities, they showed us a great many relics, enclosed in silver and gold caskets. Several others consisted of bones of saints, which lay exposed.

The name of the musical sister was *Davis*, and her native place * * * * about forty-two English miles from the convent. She begged leave of the abbess to shew me the organ, which, being granted, she began of her own accord to play upon it; and although it was not quite to my taste, yet I thought good breeding required that I should compliment her performance. She then entreated me to play something from *Bach*, which I did

with great readiness, as the music of *Bach* was pretty familiar to me*. In some subsequent conversation, I clearly perceived the great progress and confidence I had gained in this lady's opinion, who, at my earnest request, condescended to walk with me into the garden. "But
 "decorum," said she, "will not suffer
 "me to go alone with you." She accordingly called a sister to accompany us, and crossing the convent-yard we entered the garden, which I found spacious and full of vines. The walks were wide, and formed by trees into arches of about twelve feet high. I observed, parted only by a small wall from the convent, at the left hand side, the ruins of an old building. I asked the ladies

* *Charles Philip Emanuel Bach*, which I mention to distinguish him from his two brothers. He was organist at *Hamburgh*, and may be considered as a second *Handel*.

if they could tell me what it had been? Miss *Engel* (the name of the other lady) said, that it was formerly, as she had heard, a convent of friars. After some conversation, I perceived she was the intimate friend of Miss *Davis*; for she soon entreated leave to absent herself for a few minutes, and obligingly added, that she would gather some flowers for us. I now walked alone with Miss *Davis*, who was indeed a perfect model of beauty, and felt grieved to the heart to see so lovely a creature immured within the walls of a convent, whose charms and accomplishments might have made any man the happiest of husbands.

She appeared to be about twenty years of age, with large blue eyes, and long black hair, which fell in natural ringlets down her back. Her eye-brows black, and delightfully arched. A row of ivory teeth displayed themselves when she

spoke; her nose was not aquiline, but of the Grecian cast, finely turned, and well proportioned; and she would certainly have been deemed in the world deserving of the description I set out with. Her walk was most graceful, and she was rather above the middle stature. With this terrestrial angel I was now left quite alone, and felt myself unable to utter a single word for some minutes. She perceived my embarrassment, and generously relieved me by the following very apposite question:

“ You seem very thoughtful, Sir, can I contribute in any way to divert your melancholy ?”

“ Ah!” replied I, “ you alone have the power to make me happy by answering certain questions, which I feel an irresistible impulse to ask you!”

“ With the greatest pleasure,” replied she, “ if they be such as I can with propriety satisfy.”

I flat-

I flatter myself my readers will not be displeased if I give the conversation which passed between that amiable young lady and myself in the form of dialogue; as thus it will be much more clear and intelligible, and throw greater light on the subject of the two unfortunate nuns whom I have before mentioned to have been immured alive. Happy, happy England! where no such events can possibly take place!

Nun.—You have highly delighted the whole company, Sir, by your masterly performances upon the piano forte, but I in particular was uncommonly interested by your first charming song of Charlotte at the tomb of Werter. I must confess that the words and music of it made a deep impression on me, and never will be erased from my memory. Pray, my good Sir, accept my warmest thanks for the pleasure I received from it!

Author.—I am extremely happy, madam, that the trifling knowledge I possess has contributed, even in the smallest degree, to the amusement of the company in general; but I feel a peculiar gratification in the idea, that you conceive my humble efforts entitled to the honour of your thanks.

You may make me still more happy if you will have the goodness to favour me with that song, and the music of it. I shall preserve it as a token of your kindness, which will always serve to represent you to my mind in pleasing remembrance.

I shall never be at ease till I have fulfilled your request; but pray, my dear lady, by what means can I forward it to you?

If you will give it sealed up to your friend, Mr. Glafer, he will put it into my hands on Sunday next, when he comes here again.

But

But suppose I should be the bearer myself?

So much the better; though you are not allowed, according to our rules, to enter the convent, yet you may give it to me through the grate, where I may be permitted to converse with you.

I shall not fail to call on that day, if life be so long continued to me. If it should not, I shall think myself blessed beyond measure, that before I died I had the felicity of becoming acquainted with an angel upon earth.

To such a compliment I have it not in my power to answer. I hope your life is in no danger—and by your appearance on that day with the song, you will greatly oblige me.

Pray, madam, how long is it, if I may be permitted to ask, since you took the veil?

Almost

Almost an eternity ! she replied. It is now *eleven years !* [*Tears trickled down her beautiful cheeks at these last words, which she spoke with a tremulous voice, at the same time turning away from me in order to hide them.*]

And yet you cannot be more, I am sure, than four and twenty years of age.

Indeed I am not—I was only twenty-two last March.

Do you really like your present situation ?

Alas ! my good sir, ask me anything but that, or you will rend my heart asunder. [*She walked aside, and seemed very much agitated.*]

[*Advancing to her and taking her by the hand.*] Indeed, my charming young friend, I sympathise in your sufferings, and think I understand your meaning perfectly well.

Do

Do you indeed? Then understand something more; this day you have innocently thrown a fire-brand into my once peaceful heart, which I fear will never be extinguished.

Delightful, flattering angel! but, alas! you will soon forget me when I am gone.

Never!—Sooner can I forget myself.

I hope you have not been forced to your present retirement, and your abjuration of the world?

When I took the veil I was but eleven years of age. Persuasion may then be said to be a kind of compulsion. But of this, my good sir, no more, I entreat you, unless you wish to make me more unhappy than I am already.

I pity you from my soul. Oh God! oh God! would that I were able to restore you to happiness!

I have

I have not even a momentary doubt of your sincerity, but——

[Here we were approaching near to the spot where I perceived the vault.]

Pray, my dear madam, said I, what vault is that?

What vault?—Alas! (*replied she, with a blush and a deep sigh*) it is the dark and dismal tomb of deluded love!

Will you permit me to step down for a moment to see it?

Have you already gained a knowledge of that place, which ought to be a secret to every human creature out of these limits?

I confess I have already understood something relative to it, but I shall take it as a particular favour if you will permit me to satisfy my curiosity.

Most willingly, returned she; but in going down, you must take great care;
the

the stair-case is very bad. I shall, in the mean time, wait at the entrance, lest any person should approach this way.

I scarcely staid for her reply : in going down a cold sweat stood upon my forehead, and a shivering seized my limbs, as if I were about to commit a sacrilege. In the back part of the vault I saw the two cells, one on each side, exactly as my friend had described them to me. I could perceive only a small opening in each, about as high as a man could reach. I did not know for what purpose they were left, and forgot afterwards to ask the reason of them. Each cell was about eight feet in height, and five in circumference. Whether there was any opening at the top I cannot tell ; however, I was so much shocked at what I saw, that I was not able to stay there longer than for the space of a few minutes,

minutes, on account of a fœtid smell I fancied I perceived to issue from thence. Before I returned, nevertheless, I examined the side walls all round, as much as the light, which gleamed down the entrance, would permit; where I beheld nothing but dirt and cobwebs, a refuge for spiders and bats, which, altogether, made an awful impression upon my mind. As in descending I did not attend to the ruinous staircase, it was well I escaped without breaking a leg, or encountering some other accident. When I came out of this horrible vault I stood for some minutes as it were quite stupified. The lady, who perceived the disturbed state of my mind, took a smelling bottle from her pocket, and put it to my nose, and at the same time rubbed a few drops upon my temples. After I had somewhat recovered, she resumed her discourse, and said :

This

This subterraneous visit I see has very much affected you; come, sir, let us hasten from this detestable spot. *[She took hold of my arm, and we walked along an avenue till I quite recovered.]*

My dear madam, said I, how infinitely I am obliged to you; I shudder at the thought of what I have seen!

I am sorry you were acquainted with the matter before hand; for had you not, you would not have importuned me to satisfy your curiosity.

It was merely to convince myself of its truth, said I.

But you have too dearly paid for your curiosity. I see it has affected you very much. Recover your spirits, for fear you should betray yourself by your countenance when you return to the company.

Do not fear; in a few minutes I shall be perfectly recovered.

34 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Let us walk quickly ; I will endeavour to entertain you with a more pleasing object.

Pray do so, madam ; I will attend you.

How long will your stay be in this country ?

I am uncertain.

When you bring me the song, said she, I will try whether I cannot present you in return with a trifling token of my remembrance, which perhaps may not be displeasing to you. I will begin it to-morrow*.

Your politeness, my dear madam, replied I, is beyond expression. I wish

* When I afterwards delivered her the song, she gave me a green silk net purse, which she had made during my absence, and which contained a small rosary, in one pocket, and some of her own hair, inclosed in a paper, with a short note, in the other ; all which I still possess.

I knew

I knew how I might deserve it from you, or how to requite you for it.

That you have done already ; and your dear image shall never be obliterated from my memory.

(*Kissing her hand eagerly*).—You are very

Here we were interrupted by her companion. Delivering me a most beautiful nosegay, she told us that she had been seeking for us. A servant sister came into the garden, and informed miss Davis that the company waited for us to drink coffee. In our way to the convent she once more pressed my hand as a mark of affection.

After we had drank coffee I played several other pieces on the piano forte, and then we took our leave.

This, I must confess, was one of the happiest days I had ever passed in my life. My friend Glafer was highly pleased with it, and made the same con-

cession. About ten o'clock we arrived at Cologne, when I felt myself very much fatigued in mind more than in body. I went to bed immediately, but could not close my eyes during the whole night. The idea of the gloomy vault occurred frequently to my troubled fancy, and a thousand other thoughts tumultuously crowded on each other, representing the various parts of the excursion of the day. I still fancied myself assailed by the same noisome smell which I perceived in the vault; and though it was undoubtedly the mere effect of imagination, I could not persuade myself that it was not a reality. I did not hint a word to my friend about what I had seen; and I am inclined to think he entirely forgot that it had been the subject of our conversation while we were going to the convent.

I now proceed to the third part of my description of Cologne, after asking pardon

don of my readers for the long digression into which I have been imperceptibly drawn.

The other third of the inhabitants of Cologne consists of a few patricians, of merchants, and of mechanics, on the effects of whose industry and exertions the rest live. Upon the whole, Cologne is at least two centuries behind the rest of Germany in the improvement of arts and sciences. Bigotry, ill manners, clownishness, and slothfulness, are perceptible in every part of it. The speech, dress, furniture of the houses, want of lamps in the streets by night, in short every thing is totally different from what is seen in the other parts of the empire. I do not pretend to say there are no exceptions, as I have been acquainted with some Roman Catholic families, who are distinguished for their taste and elegant manner living; but these are very few indeed.

No city in Germany is in a more advantageous situation for the purposes of commerce than Cologne, but the natural bigotry and idleness of the inhabitants have been so ruinous in their effects, that they seem to have wholly neglected those benefits which the situation of their city offered, and their trade of late has dwindled away to the manufacture of a few ribbands, stockings, lace, and tobacco.

In my travels I have always found the spirit of trade more prevalent among Protestants than among Roman Catholics, whom numerous holidays, pilgrimages, holy fraternities, the immoderately inculcated doctrine of the contempt of worldly things, the expectation of some wonderful support from above, the ease of acquiring a lazy livelihood in cloisters, added to the very narrow and contracted state of their minds, all contribute to corrupt and enfeeble ; but the principal evil arises from the mode of their education :
it

it is astonishing to see the difference in this respect between the Protestant and Roman Catholic countries of Germany. All I need to say on this head is, that the male youths are under the care of stupid monks, and the females generally derive their education from ignorant nuns in the convents.

The stiff and ridiculous pride of the nobility may likewise be considered a great obstacle to industry in these countries. The nobleman, in commercial towns, looks with contempt on the citizen, who is indebted for his wealth, not to a doubtful genealogy, but to his understanding and assiduity. This, too often, makes a deep impression on the citizen, who, instead of continuing to increase his capital by his industry, purchases a title as soon as he can, and then endeavours to ape the manners of the nobleman, insulting his former friends and acquaintance with a pride still

more contemptible than that of his immediate superiors.

The bad consequences of this violent thirst after titles is beyond all comprehension. While the noble lord is shining splendidly at court, or in other gay and extravagant circles, his vassals are exposed to the oppressions of capricious stewards or counsellors, who generally contrive, in the space of a few years, to amass so much wealth as to enable them to resign their offices, and to purchase a baron's title for themselves.

If a life of extravagance, and ridiculous passion for titles, were not so prevalent; if the nobles had more love for the arts and sciences; if they had a taste for more elegant and refined pleasures than those which a grand display of horses, equipages, and servants, can afford; if they did not bring from Paris (the common excursion of the German nobility) a stiff carriage, an affected walk, a taste for gambling,

gambling, with their wretched French dialect, the German nobility might be the happiest class of human beings. Almost entirely independent, as the nature of the constitution makes them, they might become, in the fullest sense, the creators of the happiness of their subjects, and in return, receive their blessings, and almost their adoration. But they appear not to possess sufficient feeling to follow such a line of conduct; and the consequence of their idle extravagance at the different courts is, that their estates are incumbered with debts, and then their income is rendered every year more limited and precarious, till at length it is totally swallowed up, and leaves them no resource but a servile attendance at court to obtain some place or office that may enable them to keep up the useless pageantry to which they have been so long and so erroneously addicted.

The

The city of Franckfort on the Mayn, as I mentioned in a preceding chapter, has, for many centuries, taken advantage of their bigotry; and, by attracting to itself all their commerce, has become one of the wealthiest places in Europe.

It is astonishing that Mentz, admirable as its situation is between these two commercial cities, on the banks of the Rhine, and just at the confluence of the Mayn, with the advantage of this great river, has never endeavoured to profit by the decay of Cologne, or at least to share the extensive commerce of Francfort. But "*ubi eadem ratio ibi idem jus*;" the same causes which reduced the trade of Cologne operate equally on the inhabitants of Mentz.

When a stranger, conversing with the people of Cologne, objects to their intolerance towards the most useful part of the inhabitants of their city; when he compares the stupidity, barbarity, debauchery,

bauchery, and beggarly state of the citizens of that place, with the knowledge, industry, frugality, and riches of the Protestants, they seem not at all affected with the justice of such remarks, but answer with much *sang froid*—"You ought to learn the reason of these things from our holy apostle *Pater Simplicius Hahn* *."

The numerous vessels which are always to be seen in the ports of Cologne, exhibit the most disgraceful proof of the manners of the people. There is scarcely a river in Europe which is navigated so well as the Rhine, from its source to this place. The quay, which is more than a mile and a half long, is continually crowded with ships; but the goods on board are almost all the property of foreign merchants.

* I shall have an opportunity hereafter of making the reader acquainted with the principles of this inflammatory holy quack.

In

In the district between Mentz and Cologne, and the latter place and Holland, there are reckoned at least no less than 28 tolls, and every one of them produces a revenue of more than £. 4000 sterling annually. In this estimate are comprehended the *rafts* passing yearly to Holland. Every prince, as far as his domain on the banks of the Rhine reaches, considers the ships that pass up and down as foreign, and extorts from them, without distinction, enormous taxes. There is no consideration whether the German empire will be a gainer by those merchandizes which are imported, nor by those which the Germans export: no; even such as wine, corn, wood, hemp, &c. are higher taxed than foreign goods, without the exceptions of little boats going down the river with cabbage, seed, dried plumbs, &c. &c.

Flourishing as the banks of the river are, how much richer they would be if
all

all were under one government, which would tax them according to the principles of sound polity. It is therefore astonishing, heavy as the taxes are, that the commerce should be so extensive as it is.

About a fortnight before the fair at Francfort begins, there is a great concourse of foreign merchants at Cologne, who repair daily from thence to Francfort. There are two vessels which perform this voyage every other day during the fair. These are very commodious; their decks have rails round them; their cabins are handsomely furnished; and they contain from about 150 to 200 passengers. They seldom, however, carry any goods except the baggage of the passengers, and the fare is six shillings for each person, for the passage is never of longer duration than three days. Those vessels are towed by four or six horses, according to the wind; the passengers, in the dusk of the

7 * evening,

46 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

evening, are landed at convenient places, and are obliged to be on board again by day break. There is no waiting for any one; but as soon as the bell on board the vessel has rung, they depart; such voyage is sometimes very agreeable, particularly when the weather is fair. The master of it furnishes the company during the voyage with a fine band of musicians, for which every passenger pays six-pence extra. The traveller, in the course of his progress, is gratified with a great many of the most picturesque and romantic views that it is possible to conceive.

The Jews were expelled from Cologne in the year 1485, and from that period not one of them has ever obtained leave to settle there, or dared even to enter the city without the permission of the magistrate. If a Jew come into the city he is accompanied by a guard during his stay, and is obliged to pay a ducat for every hour he remains there.

In

In the year 1618 the Protestants also were expelled, but some years after they obtained permission to return. The magistrate also allowed them to erect a place of worship in a remote part of the city, without bells: but scarcely was the building finished, when an infatuated mob pulled it down; and in the year 1784, when I was there, I beheld nothing but the remains of some ruinous walls, the solitary monuments of a blind and bigoted fury, directed by enthusiasm and superstition.

It is an observation which has been frequently made, and it is, in my humble opinion, a true one, that in travelling through Roman Catholic provinces in Germany, you may easily distinguish a Protestant from a Catholic by his countenance. Any person who goes into their respective churches will see striking characteristic differences in their visages, particularly at Cologne, Bavaria, Tyrol, &c.

Ec. They generally endeavour to express by their countenances holy inspiration, pious impulsions, and by beating their breast and forehead; by whimsical round faces, generally of a monkish appearance; above all, by the dress of both sexes, which is totally different from that of the Protestants.

Since the period when the Lutheran church was destroyed, they have built themselves several handsome ones at *Mülheim*, three miles from Cologne, on the right bank of the Rhine. The trifling commerce of Cologne has been confined to a few Protestant families ever since the period of their return, who are, it may be observed, the only wealthy inhabitants at present there.

None of this sect, settled at Cologne, dare occupy houses of their own, or possess any landed property in their own name, but are obliged secretly to employ a Roman Catholic citizen to purchase

chase their houses and other landed property for them; so that the real purchaser's name is not inserted in the contract: thus is he entirely at the mercy of his agent, in whose honesty he is compelled to confide, and whom he is frequently obliged to bribe, by a very handsome premium, not to make a bad use of his privilege: so discouraging are the drawbacks which the fair trader incurs from the mercenary and narrow politics of infatuated superstition.

Notwithstanding the magistrates had permitted the protestants to settle in the city on such hard and irksome conditions, the clergy endeavour to deprive them of even this trifling liberty, and inflame the minds of the people, by religious controversies, and inflammatory sermons, which they are continually setting on foot, or delivering in their churches. They even extended their persecution to the service performed in their sanctuary at *Mülheim*, although that place is a free state, and in-

dependent of their iniquitous and abused authority. This despicable policy originates from the general corruption of the country. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants, including the monks of all descriptions, are the basest people imaginable; fellows, who, on the least signal from a monk, are ready to cut a Protestant's throat on account of his religion; who spend their week's wages every Sunday and holiday in ale-houses, and never reflect on the greatness of their ancestors but when the liquor is fermenting in their brain.

The arts practised by the monks for making profelytes, are almost incredible. I could relate many instances on this subject, were it my wish to be voluminous, but shall content myself with the following:

The son of a very opulent Calvinist merchant at Cologne, about 24 years of age, fell violently in love with the only daughter of a butcher, a very worthy and

and industrious character. Hearing from his girl that young H—— was enamoured of her, and that it was his wish to pay his addresses at her father's house; his reply was, that he had not the least objection, provided Mr. H——'s intentions were honourable.

The young lad accordingly came, and continued his visits for about six weeks; at length the matter reached the ears of his father, who, aware of consequences, (this being the first attachment his son had as yet formed) told him to prepare himself for a journey to Düsseldorf, whither he meant to accompany him. It was, he said, his intention to place him under the care of a relation, a merchant of respectability, where it would be in his power to derive all possible benefit in the mercantile line.

The youth was perfectly petrified at so sudden and unexpected a command; he,

with tremulous voice, begged his parent not to make him wretched. "On what account?" said he; "I must, sir, then, situated as I am, candidly avow the truth—a violent passion for a lovely girl."—"Who is she?" asked his father. He then frankly related the whole affair, assuring him, at the same time, that he should be the happiest being upon earth if he would consent to his union with this young girl.

His father, a man of a choleric but violent temper, and a strong adherent to the Calvinist creed, peremptorily told him, he never should have his consent during his life, and that if he did not instantly quit this connexion, and prepare to go with him the next day to Düsseldorf, he would deliver him up to the care of a Prussian recruiting officer, under whose king he should spend the remainder of his days as a common soldier, either

at Hamm, or Niederwesel, two strong fortresses belonging to his Prussian majesty.

The son, fully persuaded that his father would put his threat into execution should he refuse to obey, and well knowing that already several other parents had done the same, on account of their son's disobedience, or disorderly life, assured him that he would without fail attend him. However, he rose early the next morning, and hastened to his inamorata, to whom he related what had passed as well as to her father, and requested he would procure for him a temporary asylum, and likewise consent to their immediate union; for he flattered himself that when they were once married, his father might become more reasonable, and, by the assistance of his friends, he could soon bring about a reconciliation.

Though this unexpected visit, so early in the morning, in some degree discon-

certed both the parent and daughter, the former, at length, after some reflections, consented, and conducted them both to the convent of the Augustin friars, under the particular care and protection of Father *Simplicius Habn*, by whom the lovers were immediately married, and afterwards proceeded to Deutz, where they lived for several weeks in the greatest privacy.

The young lad wrote several letters to his father, requesting his forgiveness for his imprudence, and promised the strictest attention to his commands in future. He intreated him to grant him monthly a trifling sum of money, or to place him in some business which might enable him to provide decently for himself and his wife. None of his letters however were honoured with an answer.

As I mentioned before, the father of the girl possessed but little property, and was of course unable to give the young couple

couple much assistance; he nevertheless did what was in his power; he placed them in a small cottage, where they did their utmost to procure a livelihood.

In about eleven months a son was the fruit of this marriage. The husband still exerted every effort to obtain a reconciliation with his father, but all in vain, he never could be prevailed upon to see his face again. Relations and friends were employed to procure forgiveness for him, but all to no purpose; many of them even lost his friendship by their reiterated solicitations in his behalf.

The young man, wearied with using ineffectual importunities, which rendered his life miserable, and being left without a ray of hope, either to obtain pardon or assistance from his parent, associated with the Augustin monks, in order to alleviate his melancholy situation, likewise to assist him with their best advice. This was highly acceptable to their ears, especially

cially to Hahn. He told the youth that if he would instantly embrace the Roman Catholic religion he might be certain of his father's being immediately compelled by the magistrate to allow him annually a handsome sum of money ; and moreover would also be obliged to advance him several thousand dollars towards his first entrance into business ; on the contrary, if he did not take his advice, he might be certain his father could not be obliged by any one to allow him a farthing, and he would undoubtedly be disinherited.

After such advice, accompanied with flattering and other seducing arguments, which this monk had infused into his mind, he promised to consult his wife and her father, and if it met with their approbation, and he could insure a better subsistence, he would not hesitate a week longer, adding, that extreme distress had already severely oppressed his

his wife and himself, and that nothing else could have brought him to such a resolution, but he could not bear the horrible idea of seeing his wife and innocent babe perish.

Hahn then gave him his benediction, and a firm assurance to do every thing to serve him, after he should have renounced his heretical principles. He dismissed him with the hope of seeing him again very soon, and then to communicate his resolution to him.

The young man went home and related to his wife and her father the conversation which had taken place between him and the reverend friar. Both highly approved of the monk's advice, and agreed that it was the only means to save them from distress, and to secure his patrimony.

Previous to his taking this infatuated step, he was determined to try once more to awaken the feelings and affection
of

of his father ; but should a refusal again be the consequence, he was determined without farther delay, to take the advice of Father Simplicius Hahn.

He accordingly wrote once more to his parent, and begged him in the most supplicating terms to commiserate his wants and sufferings, and those of his poor wife and child ; adding, that when he reflected that his future happiness and prosperity in life depended on his paternal forgiveness, he trusted the feelings of a father would prevent him from taking a step much against his will, but to which he was compelled, namely, the abjuration of the Protestant religion, and embracing the Romish faith.

He took this letter to a friend of his father's, and entreated him warmly to deliver it, and hoped he might be fortunate enough to bring him a favourable answer ; should it prove otherwise, he saw no other alternative than to follow
the

the dictates of necessity by changing his religion.

The gentleman to whom the delivery of this letter was entrusted, had great influence over his father, as they had formerly been school-fellows, and consequently knew his inexorable temper so well, that he much doubted whether he should be able to accomplish this business; he feared that the contents were of such a nature as to irritate still more his obdurate mind, but he was so moved by the unhappy situation of the son, that though he might lose the father's friendship, he was resolved to undertake the task; being anxious to prevent the former abjuring his religion, which, he deemed, would be a renunciation of eternal happiness. Thus determined, he desired the young man to call again in a few days, when he would hear his father's final determination.

Agreeably

Agreeably to his word the gentleman went to Mr. H——, and delivered the letter to him, who, when he beheld the hand-writing of his son, threw it on the ground, and would not read it. However, the entreaties of his friend prevailed at length thus far, that he promised to read it some time hence, and would send him an answer. The third day the son received a letter from his father, the contents of which were as follows :

“ The vengeance of God has over-
 “ taken thee for thy disobedience to a
 “ father: whose commands thou hast
 “ scorned, whose feeling unregarded!
 “ but why should I wonder—thou hast
 “ rebelled against thy Maker! In em-
 “ bracing thy new religion may nothing
 “ but the image of his wrath appear con-
 “ tinually before thy mind. I from this
 “ moment renounce thee for ever as my
 “ son,

“son, so too will God renounce
“thee.

“H——.”

On the perusal of this letter the young man fainted away, and a violent fever confined him to his bed for the space of three weeks. But youth and a strong constitution effected his recovery.

From that time the priests scarcely left his room. They applied every possible method to amuse and pacify his mind by bombastic promises, and told him the only means of revenge was, publicly to embrace the Roman Catholic faith; as for his father, they said he was an unnatural monster, whom they would prosecute with the utmost rigour of the law, and compel to allow him not only an annual maintenance, but a sum of money sufficient to place him in some business. This, however, could not be done till he had publicly made his recantation. In
short,

short, after a thousand arguments and persuasions, young H—— complied with their entreaties; he went to the church of the Augustins, and read his new Roman Catholic creed, which I here communicate to my reader.*

“ I, George H——, believe and confess, that through the peculiar care of

* I have to observe, that when inferior people intend to change their religion, they are instructed about four or six weeks before they are admitted, by a friar in a convent, where they are obliged to go every day for the space of several hours, they tell the bead-roll, or prayers for the saints, &c. The case with people of rank is different, for fear the holy Catholic church might be deprived of their booty by their nonsensical instructions, they hasten the ceremony as quickly as possible, obliging the apostates merely to read a certain proscribed creed, and afterwards sign it with their names. As for the other knowledge of the Roman Catholic church, they think the apostate will make himself master of it in a short space of time.

I have given here the printed creed, in a translation, published in the year 1714 at Cologne, which serves, with very little alteration, for all apostates. The reader will be astonished at its folly, and what is much more, the almost blasphemy of its contents.

“ of

“ of this christian magistracy and wise
 “ government of Cologne, and the active
 “ industry and assistance of the holy
 “ Augustin fathers, I have been entirely
 “ brought over from my heretical life and
 “ religion, to the true church of Rome, the
 “ only one in which salvation can be ob-
 “ tained ; and I do publicly declare to
 “ the whole world that I embrace this
 “ faith freely and without compulsion.

“ I confess and believe that the Pope is
 “ Christ’s vicar, and has full power to
 “ forgive the sins of all mankind, accor-
 “ ding to his own will and pleasure, either
 “ to save, to let them perish, or to
 “ excommunicate them if he thinks
 “ fit.

“ I confess the Pope to be the supreme
 “ head of the church, and that he never
 “ can do wrong.

“ I also confess, that whatever the Pope
 “ establishes, whether in the holy scrip-
 “ tures or not, whatever he shall please
 “ to

64 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

“ to ordain, is the truth, divine and
“ genuine, that consequently every in-
“ ferior person should esteem them equal
“ to the commandments of God.

“ I do confess that the most holy Pope
“ should be adored by every one with
“ divine honours, and that every one
“ should bow the knee to him as to Christ
“ himself.

“ I confess and declare that the Pope
“ should be honoured by all men in all
“ things, as the most holy father, and
“ moreover that those heretics who live
“ contrary to his ordinances, should not
“ only be exterminated by fire and sword
“ without exception, and without the
“ least mercy, but also that their bodies
“ and souls should be delivered up to
“ Satan.

“ I confess that the reading of the holy
“ scriptures is the source of all sects and
“ parties, as also absolute blasphemy.

“ I confess

“ I confess, that to invoke the saints,
 “ worship the holy fathers, and bow
 “ the knee to them, make pilgrimages
 “ to their tombs, clothe them, and
 “ burn lights before them, is godly,
 “ holy, and useful.

“ I confess that a priest is much greater
 “ than the mother of God; Mary only
 “ bore the Lord Christ, and never con-
 “ ceived again; but a Romish priest
 “ offers, and forms the Lord Christ, not
 “ only as often as he wishes, but in any
 “ manner he pleases; yea, he feeds
 “ upon him while he chews the bread.

“ I confess that it is proper to read
 “ masses, to give alms, and to pray for
 “ the dead.

“ I confess that the Pope of Rome
 “ has power to alter the holy scripture,
 “ to augment or diminish it according
 “ to his own pleasure.

“ I confess that the soul will be pu-
 “ rified by purgatory after death, and

66 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

“ that its deliverance from thence is
“ partly effected by the sacrifice of the
“ mass offered up by the priest.

“ I acknowledge that to receive the
“ holy eucharist in one kind is good and
“ salutary; but to receive it in both
“ kinds is heretical and damnable.

“ I acknowledge that those who receive
“ the holy communion in one kind,
“ enjoy and eat the whole of Christ,
“ both body and blood, and also his
“ godhead and his bones.

“ I acknowledge that there are seven
“ true and effectual sacraments.

“ I acknowledge that God is honoured
“ by representations of him, and may
“ by means of them be known of
“ men.

“ I acknowledge that the holy virgin
“ Mary is queen of Heaven, and governs
“ together with the son, and that accord-
“ ing to her will the son is obliged to
“ act in all things.

“ I ac-

“ I acknowledge that the holy virgin
 “ Mary should be esteemed both by
 “ men and angels, higher than Christ,
 “ the son of God himself.

“ I acknowledge that the bones of the
 “ saints are possessed of great virtues, on
 “ which account they ought to be ho-
 “ noured by men, and have chapels built
 “ for them.

“ I acknowledge that the Roman
 “ Catholic faith is unadulterated, godly,
 “ saving, and true; but that the Pro-
 “ testant, which I of my own accord
 “ have abjured, is false, erroneous, blas-
 “ phemous, accursed, heretical, hurt-
 “ ful; that the Protestant religion is
 “ seditious, abominable, forged, and
 “ devised. Since the Roman Catholic
 “ religion is, therefore, throughout, good
 “ and salutary, I curse all those who
 “ taught me these abominable heresies
 “ in both kinds; I curse my parents
 “ who educated me in the heretical
 “ faith;

“ faith; and I also curse those who made
 “ the Roman Catholic faith so dubious
 “ and suspicious to me, as well as those
 “ who gave me to drink of the accursed
 “ cup; yes, I curse myself, and think
 “ myself accursed, because I made myself
 “ a partaker of this accursed heretical
 “ cup, of which it did not become me to
 “ drink.

“ I acknowledge that the holy Scrip-
 “ ture is imperfect, and is a dead letter,
 “ as long as it is not explained by the
 “ Pope of Rome, and that the common
 “ people ought not to be allowed to
 “ read it.

“ I acknowledge that a *requiem* sung
 “ by a Romish priest is more useful
 “ than a hundred sermons; and on that
 “ account I curse all those books which
 “ I have read, in which that heretical
 “ and blasphemous doctrine is contained;
 “ I also curse all the works which I read
 “ whilst I lived in this heretical faith.

“ All this I do, with a sincere mind,
 “ confirm as a public retraction of the
 “ heretical doctrine, in the presence of
 “ the reverend father Simplicius Hahn,
 “ and the other fathers of the Augustin
 “ convent, and to the whole Roman
 “ Catholic church male and female, that
 “ in these and similar articles is the true
 “ church.

“ Moreover I promise that I will
 “ never more, through my whole life,
 “ return to this heretical doctrine of the
 “ sacrament in both kinds, although it
 “ should be allowable to do so. I also
 “ promise that as long as I have a drop
 “ of blood in my body, I will not edu-
 “ cate any child of mine in that accursed
 “ doctrine, nor will I consent it should
 “ be brought up therein by others, which
 “ I herewith promise.

“ I also swear that I will help to per-
 “ secute this accursed heretical doctrine

“ secretly and openly with words and
 “ works, the sword even not excepted.

“ Lastly, I swear before God, the
 “ angels, and before all the congre-
 “ gation present, that if any alteration
 “ should take place, either in church or
 “ state, I never will become an apostate
 “ from the Roman Catholic, and godly
 “ church, either through fear or favour,
 “ and return again to this accursed
 “ heresy, nor will I receive the same.

“ As a confirmation of my oath, I at
 “ the same time receive the holy com-
 “ munion, and I cause also this my con-
 “ fession, written and subscribed with my
 “ own hand, to be made public in print,
 “ and the original thereof to be preserved
 “ in the holy archives of the Augustin
 “ church.

“ G. H * * * .”

My readers who are not acquainted
 with the popish religion, and the intrigues
 of

of its priests may, perhaps, think many things in this confession too highly coloured; but let them believe me when I most solemnly declare, that I have not made the smallest addition, nor any alteration, from the printed creed. I myself was personally acquainted not only with the family of the apostate, but I had several opportunities of seeing and conversing with him, after his apostacy, in company with his wife and child, during the summer-time, in the public gardens of Deutz, opposite Cologne, where I used sometimes to go with a respectable company.

I will, in a few words, inform my readers what happened after this imprudent young man took this fatal step.

His father, as soon as he read in the public papers the apostacy of his son, threw himself and his family immediately under the protection of the Prussian minister, at Cologne. A few weeks elapsed, when

on a sudden Mr. H*** obtained the title of Baron from his Prussian majesty. He purchased a very excellent estate in his majesty's dominions, and immediately retired from Cologne with an immense fortune.

Before I left the place I saw the unhappy deluded young man several times, who seemed quite deranged in his mind, for having yielded to the snares of a set of bigotted monks, and blindly followed their dictates.

Soon after that happened I left the place, and have not since heard anything further of the poor unhappy youth.

No pen can describe the ridiculous mixtures of debauchery and devotion, which every day happen.

One evening in coming from Mülheim, I was obliged, on account of a heavy shower of rain, to take shelter in an ale-house at Deutz, opposite to Cologne. The landlord ushered me into a
dark

dark, dirty room, where I was almost instantly stunned with the noise of the drinkers who were in it. By degrees, however, my eyes penetrated through the thick volumes of smoke that issued from their pipes, and I beheld a priest in the middle of about sixteen vulgar fellows half drunk. His black coat was just as much daubed as the frocks of his companions, and like them he had cards in his left hand, which he struck with his right hand, one after the other, so forcibly on the table that the whole room shook again. At first I was shocked at the violently abusive language they used toward each other, as if they were quarrelling; but I soon found, that all the appellations which shocked me, were only modes of friendly salutation among them. At length the vesper bell in Deutz began to ring for evening prayer. The priest then threw down the cards and exclaimed, *ave Maria!* All the rest
threw

threw down theirs likewise, pulled off their hats, folded their hands, and repeated their *ave Marias*. As soon, however, as prayers were over, they all eagerly returned to their former employment, and pots and glasses began to circulate as before. When the shower abated I withdrew, and continued my way to Cologne.

The priests, not content with the insidious harangues delivered from their own pulpits, particularly from those of the Augustines, (that very order of which the celebrated reformer Martin Luther was once a member,) assume a right to send one of their priests annually to Mülheim, on an appointed day, who is authorized to deliver a sermon in an open square, from a high pulpit, purposely erected on the occasion, and which is usually surrounded by a vast concourse of people from Cologne and its environs. It is impossible to give my reader any
idea

idea of all the ridiculous incidents, occasioned by these religious disputes. Every day produces some unexpected occurrence, which makes a rational man laugh at their absurdity, and at the same time lament their infatuation.

I was myself several times present at such theological farces. The orator who filled this office at the time, was father Simplicius Hahn, an Augustin monk, who had been accustomed for many years to deliver the sermon. His detestable artifices in creating religious feuds, posterity can never forget; and his name did not escape the acute pens of Dr. Zimmermann, and Professor Schlözer.

This vile priest, who very frequently sets one half of his congregation a-laughing and the other raving, at the same time, did everything in his power to inflame his Roman Catholic brethren against the

the Protestants, in his discourses at Mülheim, as well as at Cologne. If he had applied his various talents and that eloquence, of which he was certainly master, in a becoming way, as a preacher of the doctrines of Christ, he would have done a great deal of good; but, alas! how much human blood has been frequently shed on those occasions, particularly when the language, which this wretch used against the Protestants and their clergy, approached almost to blasphemy.

I was an eye-witness of a horrible transaction, which took place there in consequence of a violent and impious discourse delivered by him. He even went so far, as several times to mention publicly the worthy Lutheran and Calvinist Clergymen by their real names*,

* The names of the worthy Lutheran minister Burgman, formerly preacher in the Savoy, in London; and Engel, clergyman of the Calvinistic persuasion.

and

and represented them as abominable heretics.

The subject and the argument he employed will never be effaced from my memory. Among other things he endeavoured to prove, that

No Protestant ever can attain Salvation;
and the grounds upon which he rested his assertion were :

1st, Martin Luther's abjuration of the only true and revered Roman Catholic creed :

2dly, His scandalous marriage with a pious nun, whom, he said, he shamefully seduced.

The following dreadful events he called the punishment of Heaven, which befel mankind on account of their increasing heresy, and which were only the forerunners of more severe punishments :

1st, The earthquakes at Lisbon and Sicily :

2dly,

2dly, The ensuing scarcity: and,

3dly, The memorable inundation * at Cologne and its environs.

The conclusion of his inflammatory discourse was the most remarkable.

“ Never heed the Heretics, my brethren, they are lost souls: their hearts
 “ are wrapped up in worldly possessions,
 “ which God grants unto them in order
 “ to make their damnation the greater.
 “ God has evidently reprobated the rich
 “ in his holy writ, and their riches are
 “ the faggots which will in another
 “ world be piled up to burn them!”

No wonder if opinions like these, which the monks preach from every pulpit, render the bulk of their flocks so poor, that the third part of the inhabitants are privileged beggars.

* This inundation happened in the month of March 1784. Something more of it will be mentioned hereafter.

Another

Another sermon which Hahn delivered not long after in his own parochial church at Cologne, was not less absurd, and perhaps single, in its kind, on account of its blasphemous contents*.

The object of this sermon was to explain to his congregation the supernatural incomprehensible mystery of the holy Trinity; and he assured them, if they would vouchsafe him a few minutes attention, he would elucidate this mystery in such a manner, that even scepticism itself should no longer doubt. For this purpose he quoted the following passage:

I JOHN, v. 7.

“ For there are three, that bear record
“ in Heaven; the Father, the word,
“ and the Holy Ghost: and these three
“ are one.”

* This sermon as well as the foregoing are in print: I myself possess copies of them. However, on account of their blasphemous contents, and malicious absurdities, I only give my readers the principal heads.

After

After having read this verse, he drew from a small bag a paper which contained a piece of bread, a bit of butter, and a morsel of cheese. Having shown each of these substances separately to his congregation, he consolidated them together in one mass with his fingers, and said,

“ Behold, my dear brethren, these
 “ three substances, which I have just
 “ united in one substance, and which I
 “ am going to swallow.” This he accordingly did. “ Pray which of them
 “ entered my mouth first? Neither of
 “ them, but at once; and so they entered
 “ as one substance into my stomach.
 “ Now is there one among you who
 “ feels the smallest doubt in his mind,
 “ that this simple method, by which I
 “ have explained to you the mystery of
 “ the holy Trinity, is not clearer to you
 “ than all others which you have hitherto
 “ seen, or of which you have hitherto
 “ heard?

“ heard? I thought that this simple
 “ method, of which I myself am the in-
 “ ventor, would be the easiest and surest
 “ way to withdraw you at once from
 “ an error. It is much to be lamented,
 “ that no one before me has ever ex-
 “ plained the nature of this holy and
 “ miraculous secret. No one of these
 “ three persons is superior to the others,
 “ but they are all three united, and com-
 “ pose only one person.”

But enough of this gentleman's mystical metaphysics for the present.

The wealth of the churches at Cologne
 is immense, particularly of the cathedral,
 which is still in an unfinished state; but
 the present pile manifests that it would
 have been a very stupendous fabric in-
 deed, if completed. The golden cham-
 ber is the repository of much wealth. It
 contains a number of sacred vestments,
 consecrated vessels of gold and silver,
 many skulls of saints and martyrs, and

crosses of various sizes of the same valuable metals, enriched with a profusion of precious stones.

I saw there a golden cross, about eighteen inches high, and four or five inches broad, ornamented with pearls and diamonds; a golden chalice, also set with pearls and diamonds; a bishop's mitre, so overladen with jewels, that the head could not have been able to bear it; and the twelve apostles all in massy silver.

It is very amusing to a traveller on observing the great number of relics preserved in this sacred edifice. I pass by unnoticed all such as are to be seen in the other churches, a few excepted, where the burial ground is pillaged of skulls and bones, that they may be consecrated and exposed to public adoration as holy remains, esteemed by the papists, miraculous in their nature, and capable of curing those valetudinarians who touch them.

Among

Among others preserved in the cathedral are three golden boxes, in which are said to be kept the heads of the three *Magi*, or, as they are called in the Scripture, "the Wise Men of the East." The priests assure the spectator, that they are the heads of the same wise men, who brought the presents to Jesus Christ at his birth. These heads, they say, were brought to Cologne in the year 1162, from Milan, when the Emperor Barbarossa razed that city to the ground. The gate through which the three heads were brought into the city is said to have closed of itself, as soon as they had entered it. Above the gate there is a painting in fresco of these three heads, in the style of a common sign painter; but woe unto him who ventures to make any sarcastic observation on it in the presence of an inhabitant.

In the year 1784, when a remarkable thaw inundated the country, this sacred

gate was nearly destroyed by the large sheets of ice which floated down the stream; but it was observed that a part of one of these wonderful heads still appeared without injury on a fragment that remained. The stupidity of the inhabitants awakened in them a belief, that a miracle had been wrought for its preservation; and as soon as the inundation was over, the gate was rebuilt in the same manner as before, and it was again adorned with a similar picture of the three heads. The consequence of this was, that people from all parts of the neighbouring countries made pilgrimages to the gate, and paid homage to the painted skulls, offering up their thanksgiving, in conjunction with their brethren at Cologne, for the working of so wonderful a miracle.

When the traveller wishes to see the three heads of the Magi in the cathedral, he is conducted to the glass windows of
a small

a small chapel in the same edifice. One of the attendant priests goes into the chapel, prudently locking the private door after him, and shows through the casement the three golden boxes in which the heads are deposited*. They descant largely upon the singularity of the circumstance, that the heads never putrify, or change their colour or appearance. The priests immediately relate a variety of miracles which these heads have performed; and short accounts of their celebrity in their occupation are sold for a farthing a-piece by the *Bettel Mönche*, i. e. "Begging Monks," before the church gates, as well as by poor beggars in the open streets, and around the churches, who crowd about strangers by hundreds half naked, and in the most wretched condition.

* The heads, besides the boxes which contain them, are also each inclosed separately in a glass bottle, which is filled with spirit.

In the year 1162, when these relics were brought from Milan to Cologne, a general scarcity prevailed in Hungary, which induced a great many of its inhabitants to repair thither, having in vain implored their own ancient saints for relief, to influence the three holy heads in their behalf. Since that time, every seven years a numerous procession of Hungarians has visited Cologne to worship them; and the pilgrims, during their stay, are boarded and lodged at the expence of the Magistrates of the city, in a large building erected purposely for them.

It must not be omitted that the Roman Catholics of Appenzel, in Switzerland, assert, that they have the genuine heads of the Magi, and show them to every stranger who surveys the curiosities of their city. On this account a perpetual quarrel has existed between the clergy of

of these two places, concerning the genuineness of their respective relics.

In the church of the Maccabees a crucifix is preserved, with a peruke on the head of our Saviour, which I thought rather a singular circumstance: but this is not all; for when the Pilgrims come from Hungary to Cologne, every one of them cuts off a lock from the holy periwig; nevertheless it does not diminish, a fresh succession of curls still rising as the others are removed.

The same church contains, also, a crucifix of our Saviour with a long beard. These Hungarian pilgrims have alone the right to shave our Saviour. Every seven years this operation is repeated, as in this space of time the beard grows again to its former length. They firmly believe, that if they did not perform this service to the crucifix, there would be no harvests in their country for the next seven years, and consequently famine

must be their portion. The rich people in that country send the poorer ones as their deputies, who are paid accordingly. For this reason they are obliged to carry the hair of the beard home with them, as a proof of their having fulfilled the commission; and these septennial crops are sanctimoniously preserved as holy relics.

The church of saint Ursula* is remarkable for being the place in which the remains of the eleven thousand virgins are buried; every one of whom is said to have separately wrought more than eleven thousand miracles. The monks maintain, that the holy earth belonging to that sanctuary never suffers any corpse to be buried in it; and to prove the assertion, they show a sepulchre, said to

* The legend of this saint is pretty well known. It is said that she was massacred, with eleven thousand other virgins, by the Huns, at Cologne, in the year 238.

be that of the daughter of a duke of Brabant, who desired to be interred in that church, and who, notwithstanding the opposition of the clergy, was buried there by force; but the body had scarcely been laid there an hour, when the ground opened of itself, and with a violent commotion ejected the coffin, which to this day they say is suspended between earth and sky by supernatural agency. We beheld, indeed, a coffin, which was elevated without any apparent support, but how this was contrived we could not discover on account of the distance, no person being permitted to approach too near. In an adjoining chapel are to be seen the bones of the virgins, many of which are hung up around the walls, like arms in an arsenal; several others are enclosed in gold and silver boxes.

While I am on the subject of miracles, I shall relate one as contemptibly absurd, as it is incredible.

In one of the finest squares at Cologne are two wooden horses, painted grey, so placed as to appear looking out from a garret window into the square.

In the year 1571, the lady of a counsellor was buried with a diamond ring of great value on her finger; and the grave-digger, on the third night after her interment, went to the church-yard at midnight and opened the tomb, in order to steal away the ring. As he was taking hold of her hand the good lady revived, and raising herself in the coffin, looked sternly upon the sacrilegious robber. Consternation deprived him of his senses; upon which the lady took the lantern he had brought with him, rose from her tomb, and hastened to her husband's house. She repeatedly knocked at the door in vain; at last the servant rose, looked out of the window, and asked who was there. The lady,
calling

calling the servant by his name, told him who she was, and begged he would not make her wait any longer, but open the door, that she might fly immediately to the arms of her husband. The servant, greatly terrified, hurried to his master who was asleep, awoke him, and related the circumstance. At this his master exclaimed, "I will as soon believe that my two grey horses have left their stable, and are looking out of the garret window." The moment he uttered these words a dreadful noise of the trampling of horses over-head was heard. The master and the whole house were accordingly alarmed, and knew not what to think. The servant went up with his master to the garret—and, behold! the two grey horses were looking out at the window! On this he immediately sent down the servant to open the door for his wife, who no sooner approached him, wrapped up in her burial garment, than she

she fainted in his arms: they gave her all possible aid, and she soon recovered. It is said that the two horses remained in that garret alive for seven years, and as soon as they died the worthy counsellor replaced them by two wooden ones, covered with the skins of two other grey horses, in order to perpetuate the memory of the miracle; and many thousands have made pilgrimages to behold this wonder. In the year 1784, when I saw them, they were not covered with skins of other horses, but seemed to be painted, at least so they appeared to me; but the house is very lofty, and at that distance, perhaps, I might not well distinguish.

In the church of the twelve apostles, the priests showed us a curtain, and a piece of fine linen, which the lady spun after her return into the world. She lived seven years longer, and then, if I may be allowed the expression, “died
for

for the last time ;” her husband, not long afterwards, followed her to the grave.

The nunery of Clarisse is remarkable on account of the strict seclusion they pretend to observe. I have many times endeavoured to get access into the internal part of that convent, but in vain. Of all that I have heard of their rules was, that no male whatsoever, even the father of the nun, is permitted to enter that convent, except their confessors, when one or other of the sisters is ill. Their rules are, that the members take a vow, not only to renounce the world, but even their dearest relations, friends, parents, brothers, and sisters. The mother and sisters of the nun are never permitted to behold the face of her; but if in case it should happen that the nun obtains permission to converse with them, it is with the latter from behind a curtain, in the presence of the abbess,

abbess, who is wrapped up in a black veil: such rigid rules make human reason shudder. No workman even is suffered beyond the gate, and when repairing something within side the convent, all votaries of the order are locked up in their cells.

When one of the nuns die, her corpse is tied upon a ruff board, in the clothes she expired in, and with her veil only thrown over the face, is buried in the churchyard of the nunery.

There are still several buildings besides the theatre, which is a tolerable good one, and pretty roomy in the inside, but not elegant. At certain times of the year there are given some of the before mentioned performances on Sundays and holidays. I beheld the following inscription on the outside over the gate:

“Musis gratisque decentibus.”

The

The town-house is an irregular stone building very awkward and in a ruinous condition. The arsenal stands in a very narrow street; its contents are chiefly ancient arms, of various fashions and sizes, but not proper for modern use: the building itself is like many other things at Cologne, *i. e.* dirty and half decayed.

In the year 1607 this city gave birth to Anna Maria Schaurmann, a lady remarkable for the early maturity, as well as the uncommon comprehensiveness of her mental powers. It is said, that at the age of three years she was able to read books in her native language with discrimination; and that when she was six years old she composed several pieces, both in prose and verse, upon various subjects, which are deemed worthy of places in the cabinets of the curious. I saw several specimens of her composition

tion in the cabinet of baron Hüpfch at that city.

It is also affirmed, that in the space of a few days she learned the art of embroidery; which, with no great practice, she carried to the highest degree of perfection. Baron Hüpfch showed us two specimens. They are in the same style as those I saw in London at Miss Linwood's exhibition.

She could speak all living languages with great fluency, and was very familiar with the Greek and Hebrew. Everything she did, appears to have been extraordinary; and it is said, that she hastened her death by eating a considerable quantity of *spiders*!

Before I conclude the article of Cologne, I must mention a person, born in that city, who was the idol of all the artists and amateurs in Europe, and is everywhere acknowledged to have been a genius

nius of the first rank. This was the immortal Rubens. It is asserted that there is no painter upon record, who has equalled Rubens in the number of valuable pieces, which have been executed by himself, or to whom such multitudes have been attributed. It is said that no less than two thousand, most of them of considerable merit, and containing many figures, were produced by his own hands without the smallest assistance. Of numberless others, the designs, sketches, or most interesting parts, were executed by himself, while the drapery, landscapes, and other subordinate parts, were left to his pupils; most of whom, it is certain, were close imitators of their preceptor. Hence thousands of paintings are diffused over Europe that bear the name of Rubens, merely because they were the productions of his school, and so much in his style and manner, that it is ex-

tremely difficult to distinguish the works of the master from those of the scholars.

In the church of St. Peter they showed us the master-piece of Rubens; namely, the crucifixion of that saint. I cannot, however, help remarking that the picture rather more disgusted than pleased me; for the saint is nailed to the cross in a very strange manner. In order that his executioners might more commodiously reach his feet, the cross stands with the head inverted: the sufferings of the poor martyr are of course the more exquisite. Can those be proper objects of representation? objects at which nature shudders! I own, I detest such spectacles, and think them unworthy of a great artist.

It was at Cologne that Bertold Schwartz invented gun powder. This man being educated as a Bernardine monk, an order esteemed superior to all others for learning and industry, whose
constant

constant study is to cultivate the fine arts and sciences. All the most valuable works and editions of France and other Roman Catholic countries are theirs, and are easily distinguished from the rest of their brethren. This Berthold Schwartz studied chymistry, and was strongly attached to the science of alchymy. He made many useful discoveries, which have been since found in a memorandum book after his death.

Among the rest is one of the experiments he was about to try by mixing saltpetre, charcoal, and sulphur together, and putting them in a mortar to grind; it instantaneously blew up, and the room, where this happened, was set on fire, and himself shattered to pieces. After the fire was extinguished, there were found the remainder of the three ingredients, with which he tried his experiment, inclosed in three different boxes of tin. The fragments of the mortar, together with

100 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

an old memorandum book, are shewn to travellers in the Convent of the Bernardines.

In this city there is a very ample private cabinet of natural and artificial curiosities, belonging to baron Hüpfch. That nobleman, with a degree of liberality which reflects far more honour on him than his birth and title, has appointed certain days in the week, when all strangers are admitted without previous application. He usually attends them himself, describes the different species, and answers questions with great courtesy and politeness. The baron's attention has not been confined to any particular objects in preference, but is extended to every thing that may be deemed rare and curious in its kind, either amidst the laws of nature, or in the works of art. He is himself a very voluminous writer upon the subjects of medicine, and natural history ;
and

and his conversation manifests a great variety and depth of knowledge.

Before I conclude the chapter of Cologne, it will not be amiss to subjoin a general review of the three electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne.

There is no doubt that the three archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, are the most considerable and richest prelates in the Christian world. Their fees are indebted for the increase of their riches to St. Boniface, who may be called with great justice, the apostle of the Germans. He was the same, by birth an Englishman, who, in the time of Charlemagne, baptised Witikind, and the other brave Saxons who had so long resisted baptism with their swords, and spread the empire of the vicar of Jesus Christ as far as the northern and eastern seas. It was he who introduced the Roman Liturgy into Germany, and made the savage inhabitants abstain from eating

bears' and horses' flesh. But it was also he who raised the papal power to a higher pitch than it had been known in any other country in Christendom. According to the testimony of Aventinus several bishops reproached Boniface with having diminished their dignity, by the new oath of homage he introduced, and with having introduced superstition and irreligion as concomitants with the splendid ceremonies of the papal church; but whoever considers the state of the Saxons of that time, will see that the enforcing the papal supremacy was the only efficacious mode that could be made use of for raising a laity, and a clergy if possible still more barbarous than them, who could literally neither read nor write from their savage slumbers. Had it been only the connecting together the German ecclesiastics, by means of the papal Hierarchy, and the bringing them acquainted with other European nations, this alone would have

have been a signal service done them. Be this, however, as it may, the vicar of Christ repaid the services of his apostles with overflowing measure. All the other new-founded bishopricks in Germany were made subject to the sees of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the former of which Boniface had chosen for his residence.

All the provinces, the most considerable in the papal dominions, besides all Swabia, Franconia, Bohemia, and the largest portion of Saxony, together with the greatest part of Switzerland, Bavaria, and the Upper Rhine, belong to these dioceses. Though the reformation and revenge of the kings of Bohemia have lessened it one-third, it still contains the archbishoprick of Sprengel and eleven bishopricks, the greater part of which are the most considerable in Germany; as Würzburg, Paderborn, Hildesheim, Augsburg, &c.

The vicar of Christ could not fail to extend his jurisdiction in temporal affairs

to his ambassadors, (for so Boniface calls himself, and the council of Trent call all bishops so) who should likewise make their fortune in the matters of this world, a thing more likely to happen, as the ecclesiastics of that time were evidently superior to the laity in science, and moreover, the greatest politicians of their day. Spiritual and temporal affairs were, indeed, so interwoven, that the most eminent German bishop must of course be the most powerful elector. The same happened in many other countries. Many princes of the empire, even the emperor himself, thought it no disgrace to pay allegiance to those three archbishops, in particular to that of Mentz; for as soon as the principal of the papal monarchy was compleated by Gregory VII. the archbishop of Mentz became powerful enough to be at the head of the empire. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the three bishoprics, Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, were so eminent as to be able

to

to make emperors without any foreign assistance; and it was to one of them that the house of Hapsburg was indebted for its first elevation.

However, since the boundaries of the powers betwixt the emperor and the three bishops have been more accurately ascertained, and that the temporal authority has so much superceded the spiritual, the power and influence of the archbishops of those places have of course been much reduced; still, however, they are possessed of very important prerogatives, which they might exert with more efficacy than they do were it not that various circumstances have rendered them too dependant on the emperors. They are still the speakers in the electoral college, have the appointment of the diets under the emperors, and may order a re-examination of the proceedings of the Imperial courts. These high privileges are,

are, however, too much subject to the control of the powerful house of Austria, nor are their spiritual powers any longer what they once were. Their suffragan bishops have conceived that all bishops are alike as to power, and that the rank of archbishop only intitles its possessors to the first place amongst brothers who are equal ; it is true, however, that occasionally appeals are received from the consistory of some suffragans to that of our vicars general, but they usually end in a further appeal to Rome ; and the metropolitan dignity generally loses as much by them as it gains.

The temporals, however, which are still annexed to the bishop's chair, make him who fills it amply amends for the diminution of his spiritual and political splendour. Though they do not actually possess the largest, yet they certainly have the richest and most populous domains of all

all the ecclesiastical potentates in Germany.

The archbishoprick of Mentz alone is fifty miles long and twenty broad, and contains about forty thousand inhabitants. The natural riches of the territory of Mentz, and its advantageous situation, is of greater consequence than all the others in Germany: for it ought to be observed, that the territory of Mentz alone contain forty cities; and besides that, the elector is also sovereign of Eichsfeld, and of the city and territory of Erfurth in Thuringia.

The electorate of Treves is not less powerful than the former. It is one hundred miles length, but the breadth is very indifferent; this country abounds in mountains and forests. The soil near the Rhine and Moselle is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine, and is not less populous than the former; particularly
in

in the countries seated on the banks of those rivers.

As for the Electorate of Cologne, it is one of the most fertile countries of the German Empire. However, it is to be regretted that the inhabitants do not profit more by their well-adapted situation, particularly for commerce. My readers will easily perceive the reasons of this in the sequel. The bigotry, ignorance, and idleness of its inhabitants, particularly of those of the Roman Catholics, is the great cause of their being so far behind all the other countries of Germany.

It is indeed lamentable to see that of so many hundred vessels annually going up and down the Rhine employed in exportation and importation at the quay and on the river round Cologne, hardly four out of six are the property of the inhabitants. Their idleness and stupidity extends so far, that they will not even forward the
goods

goods deposited in their storehouses from foreign merchants, or remove them from one vessel to another, till it suits their own time or convenience; and how many times do they excuse themselves for not having sufficient vessels of their own to comply with the wishes of the owners of the goods. It is no wonder that many articles are spoiled before their arrival in foreign countries such as Holland, Portugal, Spain, England, America, Sweden, &c. and, indeed, by their slovenly manner of moving goods, much damage is often sustained by the proprietors of goods, before their tardy removal from that place. One instance will show the great negligence and idleness of the inhabitants. It is incredible how many thousand sacks of hops are annually carried from the interior part of Germany to that place for exportation to foreign countries. If the owners are not present on the arrival of their goods, they may
lie

110 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

lie for many months before they are removed, and consequently a great part of them are spoiled. This is the case with respect to hemp, flax, and other productions of the country for exportation.

The large forests in which Germany abounds, furnish materials for the wonderful manufacturies of glass, which bring a great deal of money into the country and find their way into every part of Europe, together with the linen exportation, which suffers greatly from the want of quick conveyance from this place.

There are some small countries in Germany, particularly that of Bergtolsgaten, and Saltzburg, where nature being unfavourable both to agriculture and pasture, the inhabitants, however, have employed themselves in works of art which remunerate mankind in all parts of the globe, and are powerful enough to turn the hardest substance into bread. It is particularly in some of the Tyrol

TOUR THROUGH GERMANY. III

mountains, and in the before-mentioned remote sterile vallies, that they make the greatest part of the toys which are generally brought to Nurenberg and Augsburg for sale; and the dealers of these two places bring them in large quantities to Cologne for exportation to Holland, England, and America. The Spaniards and Portuguese carry on a very profitable trade with them in both the Indies.

It is surprizing how many vessels annually go down the Rhine to Cologne and Holland with all sorts of wares, as wooden clocks with cuckcoos, wooden carriages and horses, rats and mice, and a hundred play-things for children; also straw quadrille boxes, and powder boxes, add to this many thousand live canary-birds; in a word, the greater part of the articles under the name of German toys, come from these remote and barren countries. The very small price for which the makers dispose of these commodities,
makes

makes it impossible for them to accumulate riches; yet they sell them at Nuremberg and Augsburg immediately, and are contented. These good people little think that their productions are so much valued and exported so far beyond the seas.

I have conversed with many dealers in glass, and sieve makers, from the interior of Germany, who waited at that place for their goods being exported to Holland, England, America, &c. The traveller will see caravans of those industrious foreigners, who come to that place in order to forward their goods. They associate like brothers whilst they are in foreign countries, and generally come back with pretty large sums of money. Their only complaint is of the tardiness of the exportation of that place, and the bad management of their merchandize by the inhabitants whilst remaining in that place.

The

The revenues of the elector are computed at 150,000 *l.* sterling, and by a good and industrious government, they might be greatly augmented. The elector is also archchancellor of the empire for Italy, and has the same right with the two former electors to consecrate the Roman emperor.

The only thing which is very advantageous to the inhabitants of Cologne is the importation of coals from the adjacent countries of Berg, the electorate of Treves, the principalities of Saarbrück, and duchy of Deuxponts, import annually a great quantity to that city and the environs, which comes by the Saar down the Moselle and the Rhine. The wood for fuel is very scarce about Cologne, however, they are richly supplied with coals from the former places. These are of two different sorts; namely, the large or round coals, and the dust of them which is mixed with a kind of clay and

water, and formed into small cakes, manufactured in the summer time; the latter get quite hard by the heat of the sun, and are stored up in large magazines erected for that purpose.

The generality of the inhabitants have but little preference, for they both make an excellent fire. The stoves appropriated to that use are, when lighted for the space of an hour, quite red-hot, which has a beautiful appearance in a room; and for preventing accidents of all kinds, there is an iron, or in some houses a brass rail, about two feet from the stove. The room, by a certain contrivance, which is called *Focke*, and which is applied in the tube of the oven or stove, may be heated to any degree, and the fire being lighted never extinguishes until all is burned to cinders: this has still another convenience, *viz.* should one of these stoves be left for several hours, the *Focke* being turned the fire ceases to burn,

burn, and only glimmers, until it is again opened, when the coals immediately begin to burn anew.

This sort of coals intermixed with clay, is almost the same as that not long ago invented as patent ones in London. There is no doubt that a great saving is effected by such an artificial contrivance.

The cakes of coals are sold by the hundred at twelve *stivers*, about one shilling English money. One hundred of such cakes will, however, go twice as far as three bushels.

From the fertility of the before-mentioned countries, from the richness of the produce of their lands, a traveller, though but a slight observer of the countries he travels through, will easily discover that those inhabitants under the sway of the papal church, and their industry, cannot stand in competition with those under the management of protestant
I 2 princes.

princes. The reasons are very obvious, as the happiness of their subjects is never the study of these celibate gentlemen, who, from the want of family ties, consider themselves as unconnected with society, and conceive their only business is to act like wicked generals in an enemy's country, and plunder as much as they can: or if they have relations, the rich foundations in those Roman Catholic countries lie open to them, and consequently they are not incumbered with the care of making other provision for them.

It is disgusting to see with what an arbitrary sway those great and petty tyrants govern. Neither they nor their courtiers have any affection for their subjects; they are never sensible of the softer feelings of humanity, and are generally hostile to the muses and the sciences. Their happiness consists merely in sensual pleasures, and in the oppression of their miserable subjects,

jects, who are kept in rein, by their bigotted ignorant monks. Were it not for this, and their military establishments, the principles on which their large and small principalities are governed, the distance from the political distractions of the greater states of the empire, the security that the other powers of Germany will not hurt or conquer them, and many other circumstances, their countries might be improved, population augmented, manufactures encouraged, fine arts and sciences supported, and by those means their dominions would be changed into a land of blessings.

It is, therefore, only in the German countries governed by protestant wise princes, who act like fathers to their subjects, that the traveller meets with any who have a sense of duty in making their subjects happy, and consequently their territories are in much greater perfection than those under the

papal sway : the former are vain enough to believe their subjects were created for them, not they for their people.

The rage for theatrical performances in many of the Roman Catholic principalities is beyond description. But, alas ! what a pitiful appearance they make, compared with our famous theatres at Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Lipsig, Vienna, Manheim, Stutgard, &c. Such pieces as are performed at Mentz, Treves, Cologne, &c. would be only fit for Bedlam.

The characters most frequent on those stages are frantic lovers, parricides, highwaymen, princes, princesses, ministers, and mistresses with their pockets full of daggers, and flasks of poison ; melancholy and raving men, harlequins, witches, incendiaries and grave-diggers, devils in all colours, are the favourite and chief characters. I saw many representations, with the most clamorous applause, at
Cologne,

Cologne, of the former sort; and as also others in which the chief character successively murders from six to eight persons and more, and by way of crowning the meritorious deed, strikes at length the dagger in his own breast; and those pieces which exhibit the most savage scenes of murders meet with the greatest approbation, and it seems a treat to the spectators to behold a new mode of dying on the stage. The reason why these people take so much delight in such desperate transactions is very discernible.

Education, as I have observed in another part of my Tour, in the Roman Catholic countries, especially of those who seldom associate or marry with protestants, (except at Vienna, Mannheim, Munich, &c.) is so thoroughly neglected, as hardly to admit of the title: for the management of their children are universally in the hands of ignorant monks,

whose knowledge is confined to their cowls. They deem it sufficient to teach their pupils and flock that reverence to the Virgin Mary or some martyr of religion, a regular attendance on mass, the telling beads, and giving alms to monasteries, are objects which will make amends for all transgressions of every kind.

Another reason is that the different classes of people in those countries do not mingle so much. Their narrow circles belong to fraternities and other holy conventicles. In short their life and taste for social pleasure is much more confined than that of the protestant countries. Hence this want of interest in usual virtues and vices, the insensibility to the little events of ordinary life, are the causes of their seeking for strong excitation and caricatures to entertain their spirits on the stage; whereas the enlightened Germans are contented with a

performance of a much finer-wrought plot, and like to see rather the people they live and become acquainted with, represented on the stage. Our dramas in the better theatres of Germany are not so monstrous and extravagant as those which are exhibited in the countries belonging to Roman Catholic priests, because a more enlightened morality, and a freer intercourse of men, manners, and understanding, are more predominant, and the picture of a scene in common life has more charms for them. In general the multitude of these popish adherents like rather to run and see a pompous funeral, execution, procession, or an *auto da fe*. In short, the controversy of a mountebank Simplicius Hahn, is an entertainment suitable to their taste.

The many holydays in those countries which always are combined with a fair, especially in market-places and large villages, attract the inhabitants by their
 innumer-

innumerable small strolling companies, which generally erect their stages in the market-place or in the barns, and represent religious subjects; such as “the torments of Dr. Martin Luther in hell;” “Dr. Faustus and his fare to hell, with many devils who fetch him; the rene-gade of the Roman Catholic religion,” &c. the performers chiefly consist of vagabonds, idle dissolute mechanics, cobblers, taylors, &c. It is astonishing to behold so many monks mixed with the multitude in those theatres, who usually give the signal for applause, especially when the devil plagues or tortures the heretics.

In my first volume I have given my reader a description of the disrepute in which all sort of quacks are held, and the severe punishment which the police inflicts upon them in the protestant principalities in Germany; but in the dominions of Cologne it is quite the reverse.

Mounte-

Mountebanks and quack-doctors have here an unrestrained freedom; they defraud the ignorant people of their money and their more valuable health. In some of the more enlightened universities, it is indeed ordered, under pain of death, that none of those itinerants shall presume to vend any medicines without a licence from the faculty of physic; yet every place swarms with these impostors. They hire daily hosts of poor beggars, for a mere trifle, to distribute their bills. Their manner of recommending their medicines is something uncommon.

On a fair day at Cologne I beheld once a most extraordinary imposture practised by one of them. He had hired an open cur-ricule with four horses, and being dressed in a black coat, with a silver star on his right side, assumed the title of count; he addressed the audience from his curricule in the following manner, which afterwards
was

was distributed in hand-bills, together with the list of his wonderful cures, for the price of one *blaffard*, *i. e.* a farthing.

“ In the name of the holy and blessed
“ virgin Mary !

“ Blessed be the Lord her Son Jesus
“ Christ, of whom I desire no more,
“ than that, according to his righteousness,
“ he will deal with me at the last
“ judgment, as I shall deal with you this
“ day. I venture my whole substance
“ out of a tender concern for your precious
“ health ; but the devil, that eternal
“ enemy to all good, so blinds your
“ eyes, that you look upon a few *blaffards*
“ as if they were fifty crowns, and thus
“ you neglect your own welfare, and
“ that of your relations, which you
“ might recover and confirm for the
“ trifle of six *blaffards*. If I take but a
“ *deuzer*, [*i. e.* a farthing,] of you against
“ my conscience, I wish I may swallow
“ your

“ your melted money in hell; world
 “ without end. Amen, &c.”

This impostor's drug consisted of a small bottle of syrup mixed with powders, which he boasted in his printed bill to be infallible remedies against the bloody-flux, the falling sickness, the cholic, megrim, consumption, dropsy, &c. He also sold an infallible powder for married ladies who wish to breed and bring forth healthy children, the price being but four *blaffards*; he sold many of the last, and still more of the first.

There happened a very droll circumstance at the same fair with a tooth-drawer and a young married woman. Although the dentist seemed to retain some sense of modesty, he only addressed his congregation generally and briefly, that he was never at a loss to draw out a tooth with all imaginable ease and safety, and that by the assistance of the holy Appolonia, the patroness and preserver

preserver of teeth; it was droll to observe that every time he named the holy Appolonia, both the doctor himself and his audience bowed, or took off their hats, in token of reverence to the saint. He drew out indeed several with much success; at length, however, he made a terrible mistake, which deprived him at once for the rest of the day of further patients. A young man a brewer, whose name was Wehler, with whom I was acquainted, had the weakness to persuade his wife, then present, to submit to the operation of having drawn out a rotten tooth, which occasionally gave her great pain. She at length acquiesced like others; her husband supported her head, and the operator extracted, oh dire mistake! a wrong tooth quite sound, instead of the rotten one. The wife, inconsolable, knew not what to do, but vented her rage upon her husband as well as the tooth-drawer;

drawer; the first, in the moments of his rage, would have murdered the poor fellow, had he not been prevented by his telling him, that if his wife would only submit for three minutes longer to his skill and dexterity, he would restore the drawn tooth to its place and render it as fast as before; this appeased the husband, and his wife submitted patiently. He performed his promise indeed, but on this condition, that in going home she should support the tooth with her finger, and assured her it would, after a nights repose, never fall out. The poor woman did as she was bid; but I saw her afterwards, and she told me that before she came home the tooth came out again, and since that time she had been deprived of it.

If we consider now for a moment the difference between the before-mentioned clerical theatres with those of Vienna, Hamburg, Berlin, &c. we must observe
that

that the players, or members belonging to the theatre, are in the pay of the government, and are remunerated according to their talents: all the entrance money goes to the treasury of the commissioners appointed by government, from which their salaries are regularly paid every month. The performers are all elegant, well-bred people, and exceed expectation in their performances, so that there are few theatres in Europe which can be placed in competition with them. Every performer enjoys, likewise, an annual benefit, and is consequently entitled, according to his merits, to receive half or a third part of the night's income. The actors besides enjoy the society of the first people of the court, nobility and gentry, and consequently have sufficient opportunities of polishing their manners. Government employs only men regularly bred for the stage; they are paid with great punctuality, and if found guilty
of

of any irregularity, are immediately discharged. By these means do they obtain the respect of the public, who in former times considered players as disreputable persons, and not worthy when dead of being buried in the church-yard among other Christians.

WESTPHALIA.

THE country called Westphalia is one of the most remarkable in all Europe, not only on account of the industry of its inhabitants, and present flourishing state, but likewise for its peculiar manufactures and products, as also for being celebrated in history, both ancient and modern.

Our stay here lasted for the space of thirteen months, and never was our curiosity more gratified, nor our trouble and fatigue more amply rewarded, than in our peregrinations from one place to another; for we made our tour partly on foot, partly on horse-back, and sometimes in the post-waggon, a kind of stage-coach.

As

As this country is so very remarkable, it deserves the particular notice of the curious traveller; I shall therefore be very minute in my description.

The dutchy of Westphalia is not regularly divided; for the country does not belong to one, but several sovereigns. I shall therefore, after I have finished my general statement, divide the whole into four parts, namely: 1st, The dutchy of Berg; 2d, The dutchy of Juliers; 3d, That of Cleves, and 4th, The bishopricks of Munster, Osnabrück, Paderborn, &c.

Several of them produce iron ore, calamy, lead, copper, silver, and gold. The principal rivers are, the Rhine, Ruhr, Lenne, Dimel and the Lippe. The whole of the country contains forty towns; the principal and most remarkable of which I shall notice in the sequel.

This country abounds with immense numbers of majestic timber trees, almost all oak, each flourishing a century, and

spreading its broad branches in venerable dignity. Oak is the common fuel of the inhabitants. There are however several considerable coal mines near *Solingen* and *Elberfeld*; in the first of which places they prepare steel and iron, better than in any other part of Europe, except England. The bacon which hangs from the roof of the village houses renders it renowned all over Europe, and Westphalia hams bear an estimation superior to those of any other country. They are smoked with a particular kind of wood, called *Wachholderholtz*, juniper tree, which is dug out from the ground in the month of March, having a delightful smell. The smoke is detained in those cottages for a long time by some contrivance, before it makes its escape through the chimnies. The traveller may observe from fifty to sixty hams depending from the chamber roof of such a cottage, which has a very curious appearance.

The degree of cultivation and the riches of some parts of Westphalia almost exceed belief, and really astonished me. All the cities and villages abound in trades-people and manufactures. The commerce of these places extends all over Europe.

They make a great number of linens and woollens, supplying almost all the country of the Upper Rhine, Suabia, Franconia, &c.; likewise with white threads, and export a great quantity annually to Holland and England. They have besides manufactures of handkerchiefs, silks, and cottons.

This wonderful industry, united to the natural [fertility of the soil, renders it one of the richest and most remarkable parts of Germany. A mild administration, and a security against despotism, derived from the constitution of the states of the country, contribute not a little to the happiness which exists there. The

inhabitants are cheerful, hospitable, and well behaved ; they may be quoted as a new instance, to be added to those I have already given, of the little influence which religion has over the civil condition of men, when not attended with other local circumstances. The protestants in Westphalia, although more addicted to sensual enjoyments than their brethren of other places, are notwithstanding a very industrious people, and the best subjects that can be imagined. The bigotry of the Roman Catholics does not in the least degree injure the manufactures or agriculture of the country ; their education directing it only to such objects as have no connection with manners, or civil society. Superstition has not the smallest influence among the inhabitants of Westphalia, and no monk or priest is able to undermine or destroy their general happiness. There are many thousands of Roman Catholics in that country and
though

though the processions and pilgrimages of the monks are frequent, still they are infinitely more industrious, more frugal, and more wealthy than at Cologne. It is not the fault either of their religion, or superstition, but of the government alone, that the people of Cologne are so licentious; for the priests of that place openly recommend debauchery, and a loose education has made religion prejudicial to them. The corporation system, which, with more skill and activity, would have been a blessing, is become a curse to the country. In a word, government and executive justice are subject to various abuses, under a weak administration; and it is not the catholic religion itself, but the abuses of it, which makes it ever prejudicial to the state.

The upper part of Westphalia, which lies at a great distance from the Rhine, is perhaps not so well cultivated, and as seems by nature much less productive;

however we did not leave it unvisited, but travelled over heaths and morasses, which for the most part produce only turf, and in some places dyers'-wood.

Some parts of Westphalia, which I shall speak of hereafter, are the places formed for producing the best hemp and flax, which are its richest productions. The greatest share of hemp and flax, manufactured in those districts of Westphalia about the Rhine, Holland, and the Netherlands, comes from these three parts of the country. Besides this, there is a great part exported annually raw to England, Spain, Portugal and America. Though these productions are found in great plenty in the other parts of Germany, but there is much doubt, whether all the hemp and flax of the other parts of the empire, taken in the aggregate, are equivalent to the enormous quantity found here.

The

The finest flax and hemp, which almost resembles silk, grows in some parts of Westphalia.

The hemp and flax, raw and worked, annually exported out of Westphalia, taken together, is estimated at eight million of guilders, *i. e.* 800,000 *l.*

After having given a general statement of Westphalia, I shall now proceed in describing the before mentioned parts in particular. The first in my description is

The DUTCHY of BERG.

It is bounded on the west and south by the archbishoprick of Cologne, from which it is separated by the Rhine; on the north by the Dutchy of Cleves, and on the east by that of Mark; it is about seventy-two miles long, and from ten to twenty-six in breadth. The country along the Rhine is quite flat, but very fertile, and produces great quantities of
corn:

corn: on the hills the inhabitants cultivate vines; in the vallies is fine pasturage, and upon the eminences vast forests. There are mines of lead, iron, and coal. The principal manufactures in this dutchy are swords, knives, and other articles of iron and steel. There are also some very considerable ones of cloth, ribands, and handkerchiefs. The principal rivers, besides the Rhine, are the Wipper, Seige, and Ruhr. The principal towns are *Düsseldorf, Elberfeld, Gemark, Ronsdorf, Solingen, Lennepe*, every one of which I shall now notice in particular.

Among all other places in this dutchy which peculiarly attracted our attention is the famous city of

DÜSSELDORF,

Which is situated on the river *Düssel*, at its conflux with the Rhine, strong and well built; it contains about 15,000
souls,

fouls, and is twenty-six miles N. N. W. of Cologne.

The houses are lofty, the streets perfectly clean, and the inhabitants a well-instructed and industrious people.

The elector about twenty years ago commanded the greatest part of the fortifications to be demolished, and permitted the inhabitants to build upon that ground. Since that time we have beheld an entire new town upon that spot regularly built. Each inhabitant rivaling his neighbour, who should build the most handsome and complete house. The population has increased since that time beyond belief, and all kinds of manufactures flourish in the highest degree.

In the middle of the market place stands an equestrian statue of the elector William, to whom the city owes great part of its present beauty; it is of bronze; the pedestal, which is about twelve feet high,

high, is of marble, but without ornament or inscription.

The picture gallery is one of the grandest in Europe. It consists of three large saloons and two smaller ones contiguous to each other, and bearing names relative to the style of the pictures they contain.

The first apartment is called the Flemish School; the second after the name of the famous painter *Gerrard Dow*. The principal picture of this master, which in particular struck my attention, was that of a Quack. The third is the Italian School; the fourth takes its name from *Vander Werff*; and the fifth from *Rubens*, which is most undoubtedly the best and most complete of all.

I am no connoisseur myself; and if I were, I am not disposed to take up the time of my reader, in describing the whole collection, or giving a criticism on their merits; for nothing, in my opinion

nion, can be more unintelligible and tiresome to the reader, than dissertations on paintings which he has never seen. All that I deemed necessary, was to take a short catalogue of the principal pieces, and of those which attracted my attention. Among these are

1. *The precipitation of Sinners into Hell*, by Rubens. The effect is striking and terrific.

2. *A Landscape with a Rainbow*, by the same.

3. *The Battle of the Amazons*, by the same.

4. *The Virgin and infant Jesus*, by the same.

5. *The death of Seneca*, a master-piece by the same.

6. *The Last Judgment*. The design of this picture is beyond conception admirable; the most exquisite harmony reigning in every part. Among the elect Rubens has placed a negro. This sentiment of true

humanity and true philosophy pleased me beyond every thing, and is more particularly praise-worthy in the artist; when we consider the age in which he lived, and that he was born at Cologne, the most bigotted city of all Europe. What is more singular, is that he has placed his second wife and himself in such a manner that one cannot distinguish to what side they appertain—whether to the elect, or to the condemned. The more I contemplated this picture, the more I admired its heavenly execution.

7. *The wise and foolish Virgins*, a masterpiece, painted by Schalken in the year 1700.

8. *The saints address to the Queen of Heaven*, by Gaspard Krayser.

9. *Christ in the Tomb*, by Vandyke.

10. *The finding of the Holy Cross*, by Gerard Douffet.

11. *The chase of the Wild Boar*, painted by Sneyders.

12. *The*

12. *The village feast*, by David Teniers.

13. *A village fair*, by Gerard Dow.

The quack appears boasting the excellency of his remedies to the spectators. A very comic figure.

14. *The massacre of the Innocents*, by Lucea Giurdano.

15. *The Holy Family*, by Raphaël.

16. *The Ascension of the holy Virgin*, painted by Guido Rheni.

I could add perhaps more than fifty others which constitute the principal ornament of this gallery, if I was not afraid of amplifying too much. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that those which I have pointed out are, in my opinion, the most meritorious, and that the whole collection owes its existence to the liberality and taste of the Elector Johan William, who was a great *amateur* of the fine arts.

Having remained three weeks in that delightful town, and seen the most remarkable objects, we next visited

ELBERFELD.

ELBERFELD.

THIS town is full of manufactures, and in every respect the richest in all Westphalia; the new town which joins it is called *Gemark*. The houses in the latter may be considered as palaces, and the furniture of the proprietors is indeed princely. All sorts of religion and sects are tolerated there, which makes the inhabitants so rich and their towns so flourishing; this also is the case with respect to *Solingen* and *Lennepe*; the first of which is famous for the manufacture of its swords, knives, and files. The latter town was entirely destroyed by fire in the year 1564. It is rebuilt on a regular plan, and has, like many other Westphalian towns, considerable manufactures.

The

The DUTCHY of CLEVES.

THE country of Cleves is very interesting to the traveller, if he chooses to make minute observations. The dutchy, belonging to the King of Prussia, is bounded on the north by Overysfel and the bishoprick of Münster, on the east by the former and the county of Rechlinghausen, on the south by the county of Mark and dutchy of Berg, and on the west by Guelderland and Brabant. It is about fifty miles in length, and thirteen in breadth, the air is very healthy, but the soil unequal in some parts.

On the eminences the traveller beholds fields, woods, and extensive forests, bordered by towns and villages. The Rhine, which runs through this country, on whose banks are extensive fine pas-

tures, on which are fed a great number of cattle.

The produce is corn, tobacco, and all sorts of vegetables. Game is plentiful, and the rivers abound in fish of all sorts. The manufactures of silk, cloth, linen, lace, &c. are very considerable. The whole country contains twenty-two towns, in which all religions and sects are allowed freedom of worship.

The King of Prussia is Duke of this country; the principal towns are Cleves, Calcar, Nieder-Wesel, Duisburg, Xanten, Rees, and Emmerich. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Meuse, Ruhr, Emser, Lippe, and the Iffel.

CLEVES.

A TOWN in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a dutchy to which it gives
name;

name; situated on the river *Kirmisdal*, and about two miles from the Rhine, on the brow of a hill surrounded with walls, but not much fortified. The number of houses are about one hundred and seven. The road above three miles from that city leaves the territories of Upper Germany, and enters the territories of the united provinces. The land about that town is very well cultivated, which has arisen from the abolition of the great landholders.

Not above half a mile from the town, there is a most delightful park and a close avenue of noble plane-trees. The whole, including the wood, owes its existence to Prince Maurice, including a very handsome house. Near this pleasant spot is a mineral spring which is much frequented in the summer. A statue of General *Schenck*, of dark bronze in complete armour resting upon his

lance, and with his beaver down, is raised upon a lofty Ionic column in the centre of the avenue before the house. The figure appears to look down upon the passenger, and to watch over the scene with the sternness of an ancient knight. It appears to be executed with remarkable skill, and has an air striking and grand.

There is also in the same park, a beautiful orange grove, adjoining to which is a semi-circular pavilion, situated in a recess of the wood, through this an avenue of several miles leads to the former.

The town itself consists of some irregular streets on account of the brow of the steep hill. The Dutch language and coins are current here, as well as the high German. *Calcar* is placed about five miles from the Rhine; it contains two convents and two churches, one for Roman Catholics, and the other for

Protestants; all other sects are tolerated, and under the protection of the Prussian government, enjoy every freedom.

NIEDER WESEL.

THIS town was formerly Imperial, and governed by its own laws, under the protection of the Elector of Brandenburg. In the year 1614 it was taken by the Spaniards, and in 1672 by the French, and by the latter again in 1757, but delivered up afterwards by a treaty of peace to the King of Prussia, in whose possession it remained afterwards.

Nieder Wesel is very remarkable in history. When Louis XIV persecuted the Protestants, *Rapin* retired here to write his history, he was born in the district now called La Vendée in France. This place has sheltered, formerly, many other

refugees from the tyranny of the Duke of Alva, and the sanguinary Mary.

It is quite a military place, has several towers and a citadel. Frederic the II late King of Prussia thought proper to demolish all the out-works, except those of the citadel. There is a chapter of noble ladies, of whom two thirds are Protestants, and one third Catholics. All other sects besides are tolerated there. Opposite to Wesel is *Burick*, the fortifications of which remain, and are intended to serve instead of the demolished works of the former place, being connected with a flying bridge over the Rhine. Half a mile below Wesel are the remains of the old castle of Fürstenberg, placed on a hill where the ladies of the noble Cistercian nunnery of the latter place had once a romantic seat; but which is now quite deserted.

DUISBURG

Is situated near the east bank of the Rhine; formerly Imperial and Anseaticque; it enjoys now, under the Prussian Government, great privileges, and has a voice and seat at the provincial Diets. It contains two fine churches, three convents, and an university founded for Protestants in the year 1655. It is a mart for iron manufactures and cloth.

XANTEN

Is a small town near the Rhine, was formerly very considerable, and is still in a prosperous state on account of its manufactures and commerce. Its cathedral

is a very extensive, beautiful, Gothic building. Beside this it contains several monasteries, and a convent of noble canoneffes: the latter consists but of a dozen members; its revenues are, however, considerable.

R E E S.

THIS small fortified town is situated near the borders of Holland. In the year 1548 it was taken by the Spaniards, and in 1614 by Prince Maurice of Orange. The inhabitants speak both Dutch and German. The houses are built chiefly of brick, have a neat appearance, and are in good preservation; the streets are airy, and the market-place very spacious.

E M M E-

EMMERICH

Is seated about six miles from Cleves, and furrounded with walls and ditches since the year 1247. All religions are tolerated here. The Roman Catholics have several convents. The town has a voice and a seat at the provincial assemblies. It was taken by the French in the year 1672, and delivered up to the Elector of Brandenburg in 1673. It was here that a Governor-general, appointed by Philip II. gave an instance of forfeiting his word of honour. The town was then neutral; and when his troops approached it the inhabitants sent a deputation and entreated him not to send them in. This, being accompanied by a considerable present, he promised that they

they should be spared. However, two days after, Mendoza the Spanish commander, sent in four hundred soldiers with a promise that their number should not be augmented, accompanied with this consolation to the burgeses, that the Spanish colonel of the detachment was directed to swear in the presence of the inhabitants to admit no more, even if they should be offered to him. However Mendoza estimated the colonel's heart by his own, and considered his oath only as a convenient delusion for preventing the resistance of the inhabitants. He accordingly sent other troops into the town under the command of a foreign hireling, and with the peremptory order for admitting them, or of the dismissal of the colonel.

Not far from this town the Rhine divides itself into several branches, and consequently loses its name. One stream which bends to the west takes that of the
Waal,

Waal, and another issuing to the northward, of the *Yffel*.

The DUTCHY of GUELDER.

THIS country is bounded on the north by the Zuyder sea, on the east by the Dutchy of Cleves and bishoprick of Münster, on the south by Brabant, and on the west by the states of Holland. It was erected into a county by the Emperor Henry IV. and in the twelfth century was enlarged by the addition of Zurphten; Henry of Nassau afterwards added the county of Veluwe. Otto III. included Nimnegen and its territory, and in the year 1339 Guelderland was erected into a dutchy by Louis of Bavaria, and passed through different families to that of Juliers Egmont, and at length to the Dukes of Burgundy.

In

156 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

In the year 1579 Guelderland acceded to the union of Utrecht. The assemblies of the state of each district are held in the capital Guelders, from which it derives its name, and the burgomaster, for the time being, sits as president of the Diet, at which all affairs relative to the particular economy of that district, or quarter, are deliberated. As for the chief tribunal with the chambers of accounts belonging to the province, they are held at Arnheim. The part of Guelders, including the capital of the same name and some other places, were ceded to Prussia by the treaty of Utrecht. The town of *Ruremond* with the territory round it, devolved to the House of Austria.

GUEL-

GUELDER S,

A beautiful town of the dutchy of Guelderland with a considerable district, belongs to the King of Prussia. It is advantageously situated on the river Niers whose waters fill the ditches; it was formerly so strongly fortified as to be almost impregnable, except by famine.

There we beheld the remains of an ancient castle built by Wickard du Pont the first lord of the place, in which the sovereigns of the country first took up their abode. In the year 1587, colonel Patton a Scotchman in the service of the Dutch, in the absence of Colonel Schenck, sold the city for a trifling sum of money to Spain; however the Marquis of Brandenburg took it the twenty-first of December 1702, after a blockade of eighteen months, and a bombardment of fourteen days.

R U R E-

RUREMOND.

THIS town has been often taken and retaken; it is strongly fortified and seated on the river Roer, at its union with the Meuse. There is scarcely any thing worthy of observation but its cathedral; the town itself is not handsome, but the inhabitants are a very industrious people, and have considerable manufactures of coarse cloth, linen, and lace. It was taken by the French, under Miranda, the 15th of December 1792; and retaken by the Prussians the 26th of February 1793; is seated thirty-two miles north of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The

The DUTCHY of JULIERS

Is a very fine fertile country, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the north by the dutchy of Guelders, on the east by the electorate of Cologne and the Rhine, on the south by the territories of Blankenheim and Schleiden, and on the west by the bishoprick of Liege, the dutchy of Guelders, and the Meuse.

It produces all sorts of corn in abundance, and has good meadow and pasture land. The traveller beholds here fine breeds of cattle, in particular horses, which supply the neighbouring countries as well as France. There is much wood cultivated, and linen manufactured. In the neighbourhood there are considerable coal mines. The whole dutchy contains about twenty-five towns.

JULIERS

JULIERS

Is the capital of the dutchy of the same name, seated on the Ruhr, and received its name from the Romans. It is a small place, but strong and well fortified, and has a regular citadel. It contains a church and two convents. The Lutherans and Calvinists are tolerated and have a church without the walls. It surrendered to the French republic in the month of October 1794. The arsenal is a very fine one, and contained, when we saw it, about seventy-four pieces of cannon of various sizes; it is twenty-four miles distant west of Cologne.

The

The BISHOPRIC of MUNSTER.

THIS country is level, except some agreeable heights, not very mountainous. The extensive heaths we passed through serve for the breeding of cattle. We also beheld fruitful plains, fine woods and turf, together with good quarries of stone; the rivers abound in fish, which makes them very cheap. They are the Pegel, Ems, Lippe, and Recht. The Dummer Lake, which is about six English miles in length and two miles broad, lies between the bishopric and the county of *Diepholz*.

MÜNSTER

Is the capital of the bishopric, situated in a very fruitful and pleasant spot, on the rivulet *Aa*, not far from the Ems. It was formerly a free and imperial city, and is now styled the capital of all Westphalia.

Münster is environed with double ditches and ramparts, and contains a citadel called the *Brille*, *i. e.* a pair of spectacles, which stand distinct from the city. It was built in 1661 for keeping the inhabitants in awe.

A certain taylor, by name "Johann von Leyden," John of Leyden, made himself master of that place in 1533. He made the bishop and magistrates fly; however the city was retaken in 1536, after a siege of fourteen months. This fanatic

fanatic taylor, when he saw the place could hold out no longer, made several efforts to escape from it in disguise, but was discovered in the dress of a woman. His sentence was to be tortured to death with red-hot pincers*.

This city is also very remarkable on account of a famous treaty, called "Der Westphälinger Friede," the Treaty of Westphalia, which was concluded here in 1648, and which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance.

OSNABURG

Is the capital of the bishopric of the same name. The present bishop is Frederic

* The whole history of this affair has been lately published under the title of "A New Year's Gift from Westphalia, for the German Youth," Part I. History of the Taylor and frantic King John of Leyden in Munster, 1535, by Professor Schlözer, Gottingen 1784, and is well worth reading.

164 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

duke of York, the second son of the king of Great Britain. This town has an university and a very strong castle. In the year 1648 a peace was concluded here, in favour of the Protestant religion, between Germany and Sweden. The Protestants have only two churches. This place is renowned all over Germany on account of an excellent beer brewed here. The town is possessed of the right of coining copper, which in the year 1740 it exercised for the last time.

The episcopal palace here and the chancery are the most remarkable buildings. The number of houses amounts to 1300. Its magistracy is Lutheran, and chosen yearly on the 2d of January.

In the hall of the council-house, where the celebrated peace of 1648 was concluded, we saw the pictures of divers of the ambassadors who assisted at it. They also showed us, in a thin folio, the portraits of the bishops of *Osnaburg*, or *Osnabrück*,

Osnabrück, which George Berger drew with his pen ; as also several vouches of the council of Basle ; and several of those large golden coins which were distributed by the Anabaptists, in the year 1534, in order to gain adherents. All other religions are tolerated here, and have several churches. Osnabrück was formerly one of the Hanse towns, the Hanseatic vouchers of that time being still kept here are in the council-house. This place has a considerable linen trade, which is manufactured in the country. It is said, that this was the first town in all Westphalia which received the Lutheran doctrine.

PADERBORN

Is a small bishopric in Westphalia, for the most part very fertile ; and produces an excellent breed of cattle. In some parts

166 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

we met with some good iron mines, salt and medicinal springs, with several rivers well stored with fish. The ancient capital, *Paderborn*, is very populous, and belongs to the bishop of the same name. The country round the city is very mountainous, abounding in corn, pastures, hemp, and flax. It is also very remarkable for its venison and Westphalian hams and bacon. The small rivulet *Pader*, which the town takes its name from, is remarkable, because it rises under the high altar of the cathedral.

MINDEN,

A principality of Westphalia, joining Osnaburg. This country, belonging to the king of Prussia, consists for the most part of good corn land; and agriculture is carried on here with the greatest diligence

gence, whence it is enabled to supply the neighbouring countries with corn and flax, also with wheat and barley. Its meadows and pastures are excellent, and its breed of cattle considerable. They have plenty of wood, turf, coal, and several important salt works, which supply both the Prussian and neighbouring countries. The city of

MINDEN

Is the capital of that principality, situated on the Weser, and formerly one of the Hanse towns. It is environed with ramparts and two ditches, and is about three miles in compass. The situation for navigation and commerce is commodious; some of the inhabitants carry on a considerable brewery, while others are industriously employed in agriculture and

breeding cattle, especially horses. Minden is very famous in history : it was near this town that Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French in 1759.

TECKLENBURG

Is a small principality, its capital taking the same name. It is bounded by the principality of Münster, and belongs to the king of Prussia. This domain was formerly more extensive, having included the county of Lingen. The soil is fertile and produces good corn, and pastures for cattle. The chief manufactures in this country are those of linen cloth. The town had nothing particular which was worth our attention.

In the course of my observations on Westphalia, we see the important effects produced by a good government, compared

pared with those before described of the ecclesiastical ones. I conclude with remarking, that the present king of Prussia bids fair, to exceed even Frederic II. in the blessings he procures to his subjects, by the wisdom and policy of his measures. He devotes the greater part of his time to promoting and bringing to perfection those mines of wealth, of all others the most inexhaustible, agriculture and manufactures of every description. From a state of the most rigorous despotism he has gradually introduced a mild and enlightened system of policy, which through his wisdom and beneficence is every day receiving fresh and judicious ameliorations, and promises in a short time to become one of the most liberal and free states that is to be met with in the universe. While nearly all the rest of the world is involved in the miseries of ruthless war, he contrives to enrich his subjects by the blessings of peace; and, surrounded

170 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

surrounded as he is by belligerent powers, wisely holds the balance of power he possesses, so as to ensure to several of the princes, his neighbours and allies, the advantages of honourable and secure neutrality.

Orabunt causas alii, cœlique meatus

Describent radio, et surgentia sidera dicent:

Hic regere imperio populos sciat.

VIRGIL.

A
SHORT AND FAITHFUL ACCOUNT
OF THE
SECRET TRIBUNALS
IN
WESTPHALIA.

THE curiosity of the English has of late strongly been excited by the many allusions that occur in several German writings relative to a most powerful society once existing in Germany, particularly in Westphalia, under the name of Secret Tribunal.

When I travelled through that country, I endeavoured to collect all I could respecting this once sanguinary society so prejudicial to mankind; especially as I found no satisfactory account had hitherto been given of its nature and origin.

During

During my long residence in Westphalia, I had many opportunities of inspecting several ancient manuscripts relative to this hideous and destructive council. The best information, however, I could obtain was from an old manuscript in possession of the worthy reverend parson Burgmann, at Mülheim on the Rhine, opposite Cologne, who formerly was a Protestant preacher at the Savoy in London. I had besides several opportunities of making extracts from numerous manuscripts which were in the library of the Benedictine Monks at Cologne, and also from one preserved in the library at Münster. One of those at Cologne contained an ample nomenclature. Of all the eminent persons who had been condemned to suffer death in the 13th and 14th century; but I thought it useless copying their names. What particularly astonished me, were the names of several illustrious women who were sentenced

to suffer death, being convicted by this infernal tribunal of practising witchcraft and dealing with the devil; their sentences were annexed to their names, *viz.* "to be burnt alive."

I have also compared my observations of these secret tribunals with a German performance intitled, "Veit Webers Sagen der Vorzeit:" *i. e.* Traditions of ancient Times, written by *Vitus Weber*, which contains an ample account of them in the third volume. Thus qualified, I thought it my duty to give a brief narration of its institution and original tendency, considering it would be entertaining and instructive.

The emperor Charles I. after a war of thirty years, having completely subjugated the Saxons, and compelled them to worship the cross; divided their municipalities into counties and bishopricks.

On the conclusion of a peace, in the year 803, the Saxons obtained, among
other

other privileges, the permission of retaining their national laws, under the inspection of imperial judges, who were mostly of noble extraction, and consequently had been created Counts of the Empire, and were entirely exempted from the controul of the bishops, except in spiritual matters. Several counties and bishopricks composed a delegate county, called in German "Zend-Grafschaft," which was superintended by an Imperial delegate, *i. e.* "Reichs-Zend-Graf," whose office was to consult the interests of the emperor, and to watch the private and often the clashing interests of the counts and bishops.

Invested with the power of deciding in matters of appeal from the county and provincial tribunals, as well as passing judgment and enforcing execution in cases relative to property, personal liberty, the public peace, apostacy, and all ecclesiastical transgressions. They sat in judgment

ment three times a year in an open field, when all the hereditary proprietors of the district were indiscriminately bound to appear. On these occasions the ancient national laws of the Saxons, as well as the privileges and restrictions granted by the emperor were discussed; the lawfulness of the sale of estates confirmed, and all the illegal actions that had been committed since the last session reported.

The community consulted the decrees of the law concerning each case reported, and pronounced decisive sentences according to the clearest evidence.

The account given in a manuscript in possession of Pastor Burgmann at Mülheim, of the first Secret Tribunals in Westphalia, is very characteristic of the manners of those times. Among other remarkable things, I found the following, which if it had not been disfigured, but had remained in its original form, would have nearly approached the trial by jury.

The

The account is remarkable, and is as follows:

Previous to the arrival of the arbitrators in a town situated in any of the counties, the archdeacon announced it to the community at large, and threatened excommunication to such as did not attend. He then enquired into such cases as were not of importance, and determined them himself, to prevent the detention of the jury; *e. g.* he imposed upon the accused a certain number of prayers, which they were to repeat, fastings, &c.; but he could not impose any corporal punishment.

As soon as the arbiters were arrived, which was generally the bishop and a few knights and counts, they proceeded to elect seven wealthy, steady, and respectable men, who took an oath to do justice, without love or fear, the hope of gain, or the bias of friendship; and to declare to the best of their judgment, any thing

thing that had been done in their district against the will of God, or the laws of Christianity; or also any thing that should be hereafter done during their lives, provided it was a matter that ought to be divulged to that court. The bishop then addressed them in manner following:

“ Brethren, beware you keep the oath
 “ which you have sworn not only to
 “ man, but to God your creator! We,
 “ who are his servants, seek not your
 “ property, but the salvation of your
 “ souls! Take heed therefore you con-
 “ ceal no one thing, whereby you may
 “ criminate the innocent!”

The following questions were then put: Whether any person in that parish had accidentally or intentionally killed another, even his servant or his maid? Whether any person had cut off another's hands or feet? had been guilty of perjury or adultery, &c.? Whether any person had robbed a freeman or servant, stranger

or traveller, or by any stratagem had decoyed them, and afterwards sold them in another country? or whether they had sold a Christian slave to a Jew, or whether the Jews carried on the trade of buying and selling slaves? Whether there was any witchcraft, necromancy, or fortune telling? Whether any person had offered sacrifices near trees, springs, or stones, as at an altar; brought lights, and made presents, as if a deity was present that could do them either good or evil? Whether any woman pretended to change dispositions by witchcraft, and convert hatred into love, or love into hatred; or injure another's property, or conjure it away? Whether any one pretended on certain nights to ride upon strange animals, as devils in the shape of women, and to keep their company? Whether any one had eaten the blood or flesh of a dead animal, or of one that had been killed by its own species? Whether any
one

one drank the water in which a weasel, a mouse, or any other unclean animal had been drowned? Whether any one ate or drank any thing, or carried any thing about him which he thought could avert the judgment of God? Whether the women during their spinning or weaving made use of any expressions or observations otherwise than in the name of the Lord? Whether any one sung profane songs in the night time; ate or drank, or made themselves merry over the dead? Whether any one withheld the tythes from God and his saints, treated his own priests with contempt, went to strange churches and there communicated, and to them paid their tythes? Whether deacons were appointed in each parish to admonish the people to go to church, to attend Matins, Mass, and Vespers, and to prevent their working on holidays; and if any of the articles were violated, whether the parish priests were made

acquainted with it? If any body refused entertaining pilgrims or travellers? Whether any person disputed the bishop's right, or opposed those whom he had commissioned (when the peasants or servants were unruly) to inflict punishment on their naked bodies with rods? How the "Brüderschaften," *i. e.* Fraternities or clubs, behaved, *i. e.* if they were dangerous to the government, or immoderate in eating or drinking? If any one sung indecent or immoral songs too near a church, &c. ; with many other questions too numerous to be inserted.

After the arbiters had brought in their verdict, guilty or not guilty, they were then sentenced according to the nature of the offence, or immediately acquitted. Capital crimes were punished with death; lesser ones with imprisonment, fines, &c. and misdemeanors with repeating several hundred prayers or psalms standing or kneeling.

Illegal

Illegal actions at that time were divided into such as did or did not admit of reparation ; *i. e.* “ ablöfzliche ” and “ unablöfzliche. ” The former, for instance, were calumny, manslaughter, &c. which were punished by fines ; among the latter, were treason, assassination, adultery, which were punished with death. Among the capital crimes were included apostacy, sorcery, sacrilege, contempt of the Christian festivals, profanation of Christian tombs, and conspiracies against the worshippers of the cross. In all cases of this kind the trial begun in the public session, but concluded before a secret tribunal. The whole community, by right, should have pronounced sentence in open court upon the guilty, but the superficial knowledge which the owners of hereditary estates had of the Christian religion, rendered them incompetent to decide on the heinousness of the crime : hence, transactions of this

nature were not finally decided upon at the public sessions; but seven judges formed a secret committee, who inquired into the criminality of such transgressions, and pronounced sentence of death, or decreed the payment of a fine, as circumstances might require. In the secret meetings also the judges gave information of crimes privately committed which were reported to them by their spies. If when the criminal made his appearance after being summoned, he was incapable of making a satisfactory defence, he was either condemned to pay a fine, or suffer death *. The latter punishment, however

* A person of illustrious rank, birth and fortune, condemned to suffer death, was generally sent out of the world much sooner than he expected; namely by "die jungfer zu kufzen," literally kissing the maid. This was a machine which had communications under ground, but was made to float on a river or stream, somewhat in the shape of a tun, which from top to the bottom was internally filled with a variety of cutting instruments, which when
put

ever, was dispensed with, if he had previously confessed his crime to some priest, and atoned for it as required by the ecclesiastical law. In such cases neither the priest or judges were permitted to divulge the sentence. The interest of Christianity, which was the emperor's object to support, rendered this indulgence necessary to the Saxons. If how-

put in motion by means of a secret spring opened, and then by the working of a water wheel closed with great violence; so that the unfortunate criminal who fell into it was instantaneously cut into innumerable pieces, while by the alternate opening and shutting its contents dropped into the water. This machine was generally placed in the middle of a platform, in which was a door like that whereon felons are executed at Newgate; but the criminal was always unconscious of his condemnation, much less expected execution by a secret spring concealed in the wall. The criminal, after being brought from his confinement, was conducted to the platform, which he mounted, and whilst the judges, priests, &c. were talking and praying with him, in the midst of their discourse, and ere he was aware of it, the trap dropped, and he was cut to atoms.

ever the accused did not appear, he was made, "vogel frey;" literally bird free, *i. e.* an outlaw; and this sentence was communicated to the neighbouring counts, who by it were required to assist in giving it effect.

A public assembly was yearly held by the emperor's delegates in Saxony, to inquire into the state of the Christian religion, and in what manner the magistrates had discharged their duty, as well as to compel the counts and judges to administer justice with impartiality, and give information of such illegal acts of their countrymen as had come to their knowledge. Besides this meeting, their were held likewise special sessions, in which judgment was given in matters of appeal, and against such persons as could not properly be prosecuted before the regular judges. The decrees pronounced in these sessions affected the life of the accused. Those who refused to appear were

were declared outlawed, and the criminal was separated from those who mulcted the ordinary protection of the laws.

If a conclusion may be drawn from a similarity of proceeding and tendency in two criminal institutions, it may be admitted that these two have both a common origin, and the Secret Tribunals of Westphalia were continuations of these secret criminal sessions, gradually changed and new formed according to existing circumstances; although the "Freyfschöffen," *i. e.* Free knights, actuated by family pride, unanimously maintained that Charles the First had instituted the Secret Tribunals in the same form, both externally and internally which it had in the 13th and 14th centuries, which conferred upon them that astonishing extent of jurisdiction that was gradually wrested from the feeble executive authorities.

The

The Westphalian Secret Tribunals are first mentioned as generally known in the year 1220, and reported to have been in force to the year 1665. They were never formally abrogated, but lost their influence by degrees, as the sword of justice was wielded by vigorous hands. The Westphalian Secret Tribunals were at first only designed for that country alone, and had no jurisdiction whatever elsewhere. The extent of their power was limited on the west by the Rhine, on the east by the Weser, on the north by Friesland, and on the south by the "Westerwald," *i. e.* The western Forest and Hesse. The tribunals of these secret Westphalian judges, "Freyflühle," were only to be found in the dutchies of Guelders, Cleves, and Westphalia, in the principalities of Corvey and Minden, and the Landgraviate of Hesse; in the counties of Bentheim, Limburg, Lippe, Mark, Ravensberg, Rechlinghausen, Rietz-

Rietzberg, Sayn, Waldeck, and Steinfurt ; in some baronies, as Gehmen, Neußädt and Rheda, also in the territory of Dortmund, a free imperial city.

The emperor being supreme judge of all secular courts of judicature in Germany was also the sole institutor and chief of all tribunals.

Free counties, being certain districts comprehending several parishes, where the judges and counsellors of the Secret Ban administered justice, conformably to the territorial statutes. A free county contained several tribunals subject to the control of one *master of the chair*, "*Stuhlherr*." These masters of the chair, who commonly were secular or ecclesiastical princes, held their appointment by the will of the emperor, which they forfeited by deciding in matters not within their jurisdiction, or on deviating from the laws of the free tribunals. They appointed the *free counts*, "*Frey-Grafen*,"
who

who were presidents of particular tribunals of the Secret Ban. They were presented by the masters of their chair to the emperor for confirmation, who were made responsible for them, upon which they were invested with the *Royal Ban*, and obliged to swear fealty and obedience to the head of the empire. The latter also could punish the free counts, or deprive them of their office; occupy the seat of a free count in the tribunals, decide in matters of appeal brought before him, inspect and reform the tribunals, and appoint the free knights, *i. e.* "Frey-Schoffen;" but this was confined to the territory of Westphalia. He could, indeed, exercise these prerogatives only when himself was initiated; this, however, was generally done by the master of the chair, belonging to the Imperial chamber of Dortmund, on the coronation of the emperor at *Aix-la-Chapelle*. If, however, the emperor was not initiated

in the mysteries of the Secret Tribunals, he could demand from the judges of the Secret Ban no other answer to his inquiries than *ja* or *nein*, i. e. *yes* or *no*.

The duke of Saxony was supreme governor and administrator of the Westphalian Secret Tribunals; but after the partition of the duchy of Saxony, he was superseded by the archbishop of Cologne, and the members of the secret tribunals were obliged to swear obedience to him. The free counts, whom he nominated for the duchies of Engern and Westphaly, were subjected to his examination and instruction, and after being invested by the emperor with the Royal Ban, were installed by him, and became liable to be deprived of their functions, at his pleasure, without being permitted to appeal.

Every master of the chair was authorised to prohibit the free counts of his tribunals to decide in certain cases; also
to

to grant letters of protection to the plaintiffs against the counts. He received of every free judge, admitted as a member of the tribunals subject to his jurisdiction, one mark of gold, if the candidate was of noble descent, otherwise a mark of silver. Besides this, he enjoyed other perquisites, amounting to a considerable sum.

The "Vehngrafen," free counts, were required to be begotten in wedlock, and to be born in Westphalia, being distinguished as free, unblemished, and respectable men in their community. At their nomination, they promised on oath obedience to the emperor, the governor and the master of the chair, to discharge the duties incumbent on them as free counts; to take cognizance of no cause not coming under the jurisdiction of the Secret Ban; to give to the accused every opportunity of defending himself; to initiate no one whose free and legal birth and unblemished life were not warranted as the statutes required;

quired ; to promote the good of the sacred Roman empire ; not to injure the countries and subjects of their superiors, unless they had lawful authority to do it, and never to oppose the reformation of the Secret Tribunals. They were intitled to receive thirty guilders of every free judge admitted as a member of their tribunal, and one-third of all perquisites. Their persons were sacred and inviolable.

The "Freyshöffen," free knights, were required to be begotten in legal wedlock, free born, of an unimpeached character, resident in the free county, and natives of Westphaly. The number of these free knights, belonging to each tribunal, never was less than seven, nor did it amount to more than eleven. Seven free knights, at least, were required to compose a plenary court, *i. e.* "Vollgericht," in which the final sentence was pronounced. Knights of other tribunals were indeed permitted to be present on these

these occasions as visitors, but were not allowed to give their vote. On their reception they promised upon oath, to give information to the Secret Tribunal of every thing coming under its jurisdiction, perceived by themselves, or reported to them by creditable persons, and not to suffer any thing created betwixt heaven and earth, to divert them from the execution of their duty. They also bound themselves to promote the interest of the sacred Roman empire, and to invade the possessions of the masters of the chair and of the free courts only on legal grounds. After having taken this oath, they were not permitted to reveal, even to their confessors, the secrets of the tribunal; and on transgressing this law though only in the most trifling point, they were hanged without mercy. They pronounced judgment according to the statutes of the Westphalian Secret Tribunal, and executed it conformably to the decrees of the

the free courts. They knew each other by certain secret signs.

The "Freyfrohnen," *i. e.* Free bailiffs, performed the office of messengers, and also were required to be freemen, begotten in legal wedlock, and of an unimpeached character.

The original constitution of the Secret Tribunals did, however, not long continue in force; all sorts of abandoned characters being admitted. The number of free knights allowed to every tribunal was originally limited to eleven, but in a short time many of them amounted to sixty or seventy, who even were not possessed of an inch of landed property in Westphaly, and were induced by self-interest, ambition, and revenge, or some other disgraceful motive, to join the association. The meeting places of the members of the Secret Tribunals degenerated into haunts of sanguinary banditti, who indiscriminately assassinated the innocent

with the guilty. The masters of the chair, being actuated by the most sordid avarice, they divided the free countries into numerous smaller seats of justice, whereby the number of spies and secret informers naturally was increased to a most prodigious degree, and various opportunities offered for fraud, imposition and extortion. Although they were originally authorised to pronounce sentence only in criminal cases, in order to increase their fees they at length interfered in private and domestic affairs, and contrived to lay even Counts and Princes under contribution. On their admission, they vowed in the most solemn and awful manner, to judge with incorruptible impartiality, to regard no person, and even to be deaf to every emotion of the heart, in framing their decrees; but on the contrary, they were swayed by selfishness, accessible to corruption, partial to their friends, while they prosecuted their

their enemies with the most rancorous malice, and prostituted their function by rendering their authority subservient to the gratification of the most brutal lust. They were deaf to the lamentations of calumniated innocence, assassinated their relations to inherit their estates, and were more dreadful to the virtuous than the midnight ruffian. A free count frequently acted at once as witness and as judge: the spy, informer, witness and judge, were in many instances united in the same person; in short, the abuses which disgraced the Secret Tribunals, rendered them a real curse to mankind.

In the beginning of the 15th century, their power in Germany rose to a most alarming degree; and we may safely maintain that the German empire at that time contained more than an hundred and forty thousand free knights, who, without either previous notice or trial, executed every one who was condemned

the Secret Ban. Austrians, Bavarians, Franconians and Suabians, having a demand on any one whom they could not bring to justice before the regular courts of this country, applied to the Westphalian Secret Tribunal, where they obtained a summons, and in case of non-appearance, a sentence, which was immediately communicated to the whole fraternity of free knights, a step by which were put in motion an host of executioners bound by the most dreadful oath to spare neither father nor mother, nor to regard the sacred ties of friendship or matrimonial love. If a free knight met a friend condemned by the Secret Ban, and gave him only the slightest hint to save his life by flight; all the other free knights were bound to hang him seven feet higher than any other criminal. The sentence being pronounced in the Secret Ban, they were obliged to put it into immediate execution, and not permitted to

to make the least remonstrance, though they were perfectly convinced that the victim was the best of men, and innocent of the crime alleged against him. This induced almost every man of rank and power to become a member of that dreadful association, in order to secure himself against its effects. Every prince had some free knights among his counsellors, and the majority of the German nobility belonged to that secret order. Even princes; for instance, the duke of Bavaria, and the Margrave of Brandenburg were members of the Secret Tribunal. The duke William of Brunswic is reported to have said: "I must order the duke Adolphus of Shleswic to be hanged, if he should come to see me, lest the free knights should hang me." It was difficult to elude the proceedings of the free knights, as they at all times contrived to steal at night, unknown and unseen,

to the gates of castles, palaces, and towns, and to affix the summons of the Secret Tribunal. When this had been done three times, and the accused did not appear; he was condemned by the Secret Ban, and summoned once more to submit to the execution of the sentence, and in case of non-appearance, he was solemnly out-lawed, and then the invisible hands of free knights followed all his steps till they found an opportunity of taking away his life. When a free knight thought himself too weak to seize and hang the culprit, he was bound to pursue him till he met with some of his colleagues, who assisted him in hanging him to a tree, near the high road, and not to a gibbet; signifying thereby that they exercised a free imperial judicature throughout the whole empire, independent of all provincial tribunals. If the devoted victim made resistance, so as to
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compel them to poignard him ; they tied the dead body to a tree, fixing the dagger over his head, to show that he had not been murdered, but executed by a free knight.

Their transactions were shrouded in the most profound concealment : and the signal by which they recognised *one another* never could be discovered. Their secret proceedings were not permitted to be disclosed to the emperor himself, although he was supreme master of the chair. Only when he asked, “ Has N. N. been condemned ? ” the free knights were allowed to reply in the affirmative or negative : but when he enquired “ who had been condemned by the Secret Ban ? ” they were not permitted to mention any name.

The Emperor, or his delegate, could create free knights no where but on the “ red soil,” *i. e.* Westphaly, with the assistance of three free knights, who acted

as witnesses*. The real signification of the term, *red soil*, and the reason why it was applied to Westphaly has not yet been

* *Veit Weber*, in his *Traditions of Antient Time*, Vol. III. compares ignorantly these secret tribunals with the lodges of the Free Masons. He says: "In this they resembled the Free Masons: and if we consider every *tribunal* as a *lodge*, and the supreme master of the chair as the grand master of all Westphalian lodges, this comparison is rendered still more striking." Had this gentleman been himself a TRUE Free Mason, he certainly would not have made a comparison with an host of assassins and ruffians, with those of a highly laudable society, who may justly claim the praise of having propagated humanity among mankind.

He ought to have only recollected that *Brunswick* and *Berlin* is the rendezvous of all the German lodges, at the head of whom the PRINCE is; and that most of the Protestant princes in Germany are members of this numerous order. It is the same case with respect to this and other countries, where the members of this noble society consist of the most elevated and virtuous characters. It is now about fourteen years past since the system of the German lodges has been fixed, and by that means they have acquired stability. Let it be observed, that in Germany it is a general belief, and taken as a fact, that the

been traced out; but during my stay in that country, I learnt the following particulars concerning it which seemed to me most probable. They informed me, that the terms *red soil* were used as a *nickname*, to distinguish the Westphalian country, in which this abominable bloody tribunal had been first established, from those milder ones of the same kind in Germany. For *Red soil*, i. e. “Rother grund,” or “Himmels-strich,” or “Himmels-gegend,” became its most forcible and current name from a noble family, which was successively subject to the barbarity of those blood-hounds. When any of its descendants happened to ask what had become of their ancestors, they were generally answered with the

the Germans in general are much indebted to the order of Free Masonry; as it is certainly owing to that society that many of its princes have become more amiable in their manners, and more mild in the treatment of their subjects than formerly.

nickname, "They have wandered to the *Red soil*," i. e. to the *Soil that is stained with blood*. For *red* signifies in German not only *roth*, but also *blood-red*; and *soil* signifies *Erde*. Thus "*blutrothe erde*," *blood-red soil*.

About the year 1367 several of the Swabian knights associated, to perform their deeds of chivalry in company, and report to each other, where a favourable opportunity offered of displaying them, and of making all the world their prey. This mischievous combination called themselves *Braifers*, because silver clubs were the ensigns of their order; and as their grand alliance was formed on St. Martin's day, they were styled *Martin's Birds*. A good adventure soon offered itself to their undertaking. Count Eberhard, of Wurtemberg, resided with his whole family, without any suspicion, at Wildbad, quietly enjoying himself after the various hardships he had suffered

ferred in the wars. The steel of his ancient sword was worn with exercise. It came into the heads of the Martin's Birds, that they could procure a noble sum of money here for ransom ; and it was sport enough for the knights, under the pretension of Eberhard being outlawed, to act so. Heated by the count of Eberstein, they suddenly surrounded the little town of Wildbad ; and, in all probability, the count and his family would have become their sacrifice, if a shepherd had not conducted them by a secret footpath between woods and rocks, and fortunately rescued them. Eberhard resolved a bloody revenge ; but this was not so easily accomplished ; for several other neighbouring counts were on good terms with these infamous knights, and laughed with a secret pleasure : they only lamented that the bird escaped to be haltered before the face of his family and that of his subjects. Eberhard implored
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with his family, in person, the protection of the emperor, and Charles IV. himself supported not only him and his family, but obliged the imperial towns of Suabia to march to Eberhard's aid, and to restore him to his former place. The count's enemies were outlawed, and pursued as assassins, and soon afterwards met their due reward. Eberhard formed soon afterwards at his return a treaty of alliance with the city of Strasburg, and enjoyed himself afterwards in peace.

The king, Wenceslaus, had created free knights out of Westphaly; and when the emperor, Ruprecht, demanded to know how they were treated by the regular free knights, he received the answer: "They are hanged without mercy." The emperor alone, and no other German prince, could grant conduct to a person who was outlawed by the Secret Ban; a privilege which Charles the Great had reserved to himself in the Saxon capitulars.

pitulars. The free knights, however, maintained that it was more becoming the Emperor not to grant such letters of protection at all, as he was more interested in strengthening than weakening the power of the Secret Tribunals: and in this they were right, as the free counts defended the Imperial authority against the encroachments of territorial jurisdiction. The emperor Sigismund took a certain Conrad of Langen, who was outlawed by the Secret Tribunal, in his service, in order to save his life. But the free counts continued to prosecute him, till he at last appealed to the ecclesiastical council at Basle.

Reformations of the numerous abuses, which gradually had crept into the Secret Tribunals, were repeatedly attempted, especially in the German territories, which had some salutary effect: as for those established in Westphaly, the corruption had already ravaged too far, and the evil

evil was rooted too deeply to be removed.

William Grumbach, one of the free nobles of Franconia, procured Melchior, bishop of Würzburg, to be shot at his own residence; and afterwards not only obliged the chapter of Würzburg to capitulate, after laying siege to the city, but persuaded duke John Frederick of Gotha, to receive him at his castle of Grimmenstein, and also to prepare for his defence in case of an attack, make extensive warlike preparations for other enterprizes. The commotion which this occasioned was quieted by putting both the duke of Gotha, Grumbach, and all who aided and assisted him, to the ban of the empire. The execution of the sentence was committed to the elector of Saxony, who, after a short siege, got possession both of Gotha and Grimmenstein. Grumbach and others of his associates were hanged, and the unfortunate duke
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of Gotha was condemned to pass the remainder of his life in an Austrian prison.

These disturbances were the last of their kind. For in the year 1567 a general meeting of the circles of the empire, under the auspices of the emperor, was held at Erfurt, which put a final end to the remains of these horrid disorders; by adopting this measure, the internal peace of Germany has been ever since established upon a firmer footing against all attempts of free knights, who had practised so long the profession of assassins, hangmen and robbers.

It was then that they received their death-blow in Upper Germany. Princes, counts, barons, &c. at length united with the emperor to put a final stop to this rapacious hyena, and began to pursue its inhuman members. Thus, any one who actually was a member, was obliged to show a testimony of having abjured his
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condemnable principles before the courts of their respective German principalities whereto they belonged. Many noble families by that means regained the estates of which they had been deprived by the execution of their ancestors. In short the year 1440 united the emperor more closely to those of the Imperial counts and barons, who did all in their power to crush this many-headed blood-sucking hydra. The Westphalian tribunals were the last that ceased to exercise their murderous functions; but although they had not in full form been quite abolished, yet they expired by degrees, and in the year 1441 hardly a shadow remained of those diabolical knights.

The country of Westphalia, after more than a year's stay, during which time we contracted many valuable acquaintances, we left with much regret.

We now consulted together which was the most profitable and interesting tour
we

we could chuse for proceeding on to England. At first we proposed to pass through Holland; but afterwards changed our mind, and agreed to go strait to Hamburg without dwelling on the road, and on our arrival there, to make some excursions into the adjacent country. We accordingly proceeded without interruption, allowing ourselves only the necessary time for refreshments in our way, and reached our place of destination after a journey of six days.

HAMBURG,

A free and imperial city of Germany, situated on the rivers *Elbe*, *Alster*, and *Bille*; about sixty-two miles from the influx of the first into the ocean. The *Elbe*, including the small islands, is about three English miles in breadth, forming

two spacious harbours, and supplying the canals which run through most parts of the city. These are so broad and deep, as to admit vessels of considerable burthen, which unload their cargoes at the very doors of the merchants whose houses stand upon the borders of the canals. What adds so much to their advantage is, that the tide here, as well as in the river itself, to the distance of several miles above Hamburg, ebbs and flows twice a day. There are no less than eighty bridges over the several canals, but many of them are hardly to be distinguished by strangers, from their being paved and having the appearance of streets, with which they are generally on a level, without any decoration.

The first appearance of this free and imperial city is not very striking; most of the streets being narrow, close and dark, while its inhabitants seem wild, and unpolished. As soon, however, as
a person

a person has once made his way in the principal houses, he begins to conceive more favourable opinions; for in the houses of the merchants is found taste, cleanliness, and magnificence; in many even to profusion. Some of the principal streets make a grand appearance, but, as I have mentioned before, the greater part of them are very narrow, and so intersected by lanes, that the circuit of *Hamburg* is by no means proportionate to its population.

The city contains about 150,000 inhabitants, including Jews and strangers. Within these twelve years a great number of merchants of all countries have settled there, and by their fortunes and industry greatly contributed to render the city more elegant and its trade more extensive.

Since my intention of putting this work to press, I have seen an account from Hamburg of the number of vessels

which entered its port in the year 1799. They amounted to no less than 2423. The places from whence they came were England, Russia, Holland, France, Spain, America, and China. The cargoes of the two latter contained many thousand loads of tobacco and coffee.

In one word, Hamburg is without comparison the most flourishing and richest city in Germany. Their greatest business consisted formerly in commission and carrying goods from other countries; but at present the proper and solid trade of the inhabitants is risen to the highest degree. Its principal manufactories are of cloth and sugar. The proprietors of the first are divided into several companies, each of which has its appointed patron in the corporation, and all enjoy great privileges. The sugar refinery is, however, the most important; and for which Hamburg has hitherto been distinguished.

No

No nation has hitherto been able to vie with the Hamburghers in boiling and refining sugars; the cane of which they receive from Spain. This article of theirs extends through all Germany, Russia and Poland, and other parts of the north.

Their cotton, stocking, gold thread, ribbon, and velvet manufactures, and others, are highly esteemed every where.

The other branches of their commerce consist in linen, cloth, silk ware, wine, sugar, coffee, colours, spices, metals, tobacco, wood, leather, grain, dried and salt fish, train oil, furs, &c. which are the most considerable. In short the merchants there buying up all kind that offer, and the convenience of the place drawing thither a great variety.

The greatest benefit of the merchants at Hamburg arises from the specie bank, erected in 1629. The foundations on which this bank rests is the most simple that can be imagined; and its unlimited

credit is a certain sign at once of the richness of the state and of the just conceptions which prevail there, of every thing which has a relation to commerce. There exists neither paper nor any kind of coined money, but only a large quantity of silver, which is weighed out by the pound. This is thought the most stable, and is therefore the most respected, of all the established commercial banks in the world. In particular when it is considered, that it is closely connected to the immense large sums of corn money, which issues, mostly in specie, from foreign countries. The granaries are kept well stocked; supplying not only the inhabitants of Hamburgh, but from the great superfluity of the neighbouring countries, exporting many thousand loads yearly to foreign countries.

The great and frequent revolutions in the commercial houses of this city, give the merchants a quickness which few of
any

any other place possess; for the genius of trade since the last twenty years produces no where so many wonders as it performs here. The quickness and vivacity with which business is carried on, employs generally a large capital. A merchant at Hamburg, if he falls or is at the point of falling, works himself up again with astonishing ease; for there is no country which contains men of a more speculating turn than at Hamburg; no circumstances or moment favourable to any article whatsoever escapes their attention. Besides the before mentioned articles of trade, they export also a great quantity of apothecaries' drugs and ro-teens: and as for their fishery, they all together form a very considerable part of the trade. The present war, no doubt, has brought them in astonishing sums.

The fortifications of the city are in the old style, the moats are deep and wide, the ramparts lofty, and planted with

trees. The breadth of the former is large enough for several carriages to go easily abreast on. It is, when fine weather, a most delightful walk, which we enjoyed very often during our stay.

The number of bastions round the town is twenty-six, besides some out-works, the principal of which are called the "Sternschantze" and "Neuwerk." The latter is properly only a line regularly fortified, including the streets, houses, and gardens. The "Hamburger graben," *i. e.* Hambro' ditch, is not environed by any works; but is merely a kind of a *suburb*: its houses extend almost as far as Altona, from which it is separated only by a ditch. The city of Hamburg has four capital gates; two smaller, and two "Wasser shore," *i. e.* two water gates. Through the latter pass all the shipping.

It is very pleasant to behold every morning on the opening of it a number
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of small and large vessels, whose cargoes consist of milk, fruits, and all kinds of provision, all rushing in at the same time. Near the city there are some villages on the river Elbe called the *Four Lands*, which serve in the summer months for places of diversion. The farmers and gardening people who live in these villages are in excellent good circumstances, extremely clean, and simple in their manners. They obtain exceeding high prices from the city for their excellent vegetables, and in particular for their asparagus and green pease. Every day during the summer you meet here with parties from the city; and many quarter themselves for enjoying the salubrious air and keeping a milk diet. We spent many agreeable hours there, during our residence at Hamburg. The peasantry of several other villages on the land side, which are for the most part under the neighbouring jurisdiction, daily bring
in

in part of the subsistence necessary for the city, and on the other hand return home with all sort of wares from the city market. The farmers' damsels of the surrounding villages are uncommonly handsome, and free in their manners; their dress is clean and graceful, they may in every respect be compared with those female peasantry, which a traveller observes in many parts of the *Alsace* about Strasburg: a wholesome regular diet may doubtless contribute much to their glowing health. There is a pleasure in conversing with them; they generally are frank, cheerful, and of an excellent lively disposition. The simplicity of their conversation enchants the hearer; and in the mean time they observe a certain kind of decorum towards strangers, which makes them so much the more beloved.

The feasts of the Hamburghers are uncommonly sumptuous, especially those

of the rich merchants whose tables abound with all the niceties of the season, and even exceed those I have described in my first volume under the head of St. Goar.

There are eating-houses and taverns of all descriptions to be met with in various parts of the city. In some of these a comfortable dinner, a bottle of wine included, may be had for half a crown or less per head ; while in others you may dine for a crown to half a guinea per head, wine excluded.

Though in few parts of Germany (except at Francfort on the Mayn) gardening is in as flourishing a state as it is here, yet the rich people are not satisfied with their excellent vegetables which their own country affords, but import many luxuries and species of the former from foreign ports. In short, they must have every thing which a foreign country

try produces peculiar to itself, and most costly for the table.

In many houses at which we had been invited to dinner, we were served with a peculiar wine to almost every dish; for according to the established courses of luxurious housekeeping, champaigne, malaga, madeira, burgundy, old hock, &c. have each their different dish to which they belong. After dinner, or when the desert is brought upon the table, fresh glasses are set on, and the Rhenish nectar finishes the feast, with a strong cup of coffee (without milk). It must not be imagined that this takes place only on festivals; by no means; it is the daily mode of the rich people, whose manner of living is entirely adapted in every thing to this standard.

So it is with respect to their furniture, equipages, &c. every thing is answerable to the expence of the table. The
country

country seats around the city are mostly magnificent, and out of all number. We have been several times invited to several assemblies in their villas, and I must confess, that they are as brilliant as in England and France. There are indeed many families who spend from twenty to thirty thousand guilders per year in their housekeeping, which is perhaps not an adequate sum, compared with that of some of the English merchants, or those of the nobility; however, if we recollect that the cheap living in Germany is adequate to the exorbitant living in London, as *one* to *three*; we ought to observe that, not the larger sums of money expended, but the lesser sum, for obtaining the same kinds of every description, with respect to eating and drinking. And yet a native of Germany, born in the countries about the rivers Rhine, Mayn, Moselle, &c. where wine is the common beverage

beverage of the people, wholesome and good food the most cheap in almost all Europe, would make the same comparison with the annual expences of a rich merchant at Hamburg, who is obliged to pay all his luxuries double the sum of which a native of the former is possessed of by the produce of nature. For many thousands of the richest people in that part of the country where I was born do not spend half so much as the rich merchants at Hamburg; yet they live in a far better and more elegant style than the former, who are the mere purchasers of our luxurious products, which issue from our country hence, and consequently are half as dear again. For it is a fact, that there is no people on the face of the earth (combined with a healthier appearance) who are more jovial more happy, more conversible, and without disguise in their character than those on the banks of the
before

before mentioned rivers, which country is styled, on account of its beauty and salutary products, the garden of Germany.

The German and French theatres correspond with the wealth of the city. The first may boast of many excellent performers, male as well as female. (See my observations on that head before.) As for the French theatre which distinguishes itself greatly by its comic operas. The German and French orchestra are reckoned among the best in Germany, with the exception of that of Hesse Darmstadt. (See the remarks thereon in my first volume.) The playhouses are open every night during winter, with the exception of Saturdays, when concertos and oratorios are generally given. Masquerade as well as other balls are extremely brilliant. They begin with opening the balls by dancing minuets for the first hour, and then commence the Walzers and French

French cotillions, which are the predominant dances. I must not omit to mention a most magnificent building, where all sort of refreshments may be had, which is the "Baumhaus," *i. e.* Tree-house; it has indeed a most striking view. In short, I cannot better compare it than to the former, called in miniature the *Palais Royal* in Paris. The new house built for the education of orphans, is one of the finest palaces I ever beheld, except that of the invalids at Greenwich. The manner in which the children are instructed does the greatest honour to the government of the Hamburghers; the charitable zeal with which it is supported is highly praiseworthy to the inhabitants of that city. A beggar is indeed a phenomenon, like a white swallow, in the streets of Hamburg. (See my remarks on that head, in my first volume.)

Hamburg is possessed of the first class of literati. Natural history particularly
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flourishes much, and is held in high estimation.

The hospitality and complaisance shewn by the Hamburghers to strangers is beyond description. As most of the youth are sent abroad to form trading connections, for the study of languages, and to acquire a polite behaviour, which contributes not less for their receiving strangers kindly at their home. Upon the whole the Hamburghers are very great travellers, which renders their society particularly agreeable to foreigners; for that reason a few respectable acquaintances suffice to enable a stranger to enjoy social pleasure of all kinds, and to procure him admittance to the most polished and elegant circles.

Hamburgh contains a vast number of scientific institutions and private collections of natural curiosities; we beheld that of Mr. "Kirchhof," *i. e.* Mr. Churchyard, which attracted our astonishment;

the choice of it is elegant and rare, and the arrangement met our whole approbation. It excels in many respects by far the one we had viewed at Cologne, belonging to Baron Hüpfch. There are several public libraries; in that of the senatorial college we beheld a great number of valuable manuscripts. Professor *Lichtenstein*, under whose direction the library stands, is very much distinguished as a natural philosopher, and with the greatest pleasure and cordiality he is proud in showing and explaining every thing particular belonging to that library to strangers; he treats every person coming to take a view of that institution with all possible civility and attention.

One of the greatest ornaments of which that city can boast is, the laudable institute of a *Patriotic Society*; which spares no trouble or expence in promoting the improvement of arts and sciences. Professor Meyer is one of its most zealous
and

and distinguished members. However, the greatest literary ornament which this city has to boast is the immortal *Klopstock*, author of the *Messiah*. The son of this great man is the editor of a newspaper, called the *Vere Correspondent*, it is one of the most esteemed publications of the kind in Germany. The impression, we were informed, was superior to any other in number.

As for the police at Hamburg, with respect to robbers, pickpockets, vagrants, &c. it is in every respect exemplary; those depredators are very uncommon in that city and part of the country around, notwithstanding the great population.

The country round about the city is very flat, but yet extremely pleasant; the various and flourishing agriculture gives it a very gay appearance; and the water contributes much to its beauty.

One of the greatest pleasures here arises from the river *Alster*, which runs through

the middle of the city, coming from the north, forming a lake nearly half an English mile in circumference. In fine summer evenings this lake is covered with pleasure boats of all sorts, the company of which are to be seen with music. The whole has a most agreeable effect, which is still more felt by those who are walking on the shore, which being a public walk by the lake side, is much frequented; the liveliness of which corresponds very pleasingly with that of the people in the boats.

The town of Altona, which lies at no great distance from the city, also affords the people many opportunities of amusing themselves.

Notwithstanding the quantity of water, and the low situation of Hamburg, the air is extremely wholesome; this is owing partly to the tide, and the cleansing it receives from strong winds which blow upon it from all quarters.

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Sometimes the north wind does great mischief in some parts of the city, for impeding the course of the stream, it occasions inundations which fill the lower parts of the houses with water, and cause also much damage to the surrounding country.

With respect to the government of Hamburg, which is indeed wonderful, compare my description on that head with that of Francfort on the Mayn, Vol. I.

The exercise of a few regalia here is solely trusted into the hand of the magistracy; however in all affairs of general concern the burghery assist at the deliberations. And in order to give validity to any motion made by the magistracy, in cases relative to the joint assembly, the consent of both sides is required.

All points touching the imposition of taxes and new laws, are by the magistracy laid before the first college of the burghery, then before the second, next

before the third, and on the approbation of the former is termed a decree of the magistracy and burghery, or simply a recess.

The magistracy consists of thirty-six persons, *i. e.* four burghermasters, four syndics, twenty-four aldermen, and four secretaries, of whom one is prothonotary, and another acts as recorder; however the votes are limited to the four burghermasters and the aldermen, of the first of whom one must be a trader, and of the latter thirteen traders, and the rest graduates. Any person elected into the magistracy, and declining the office, must leave the city.

The corporation system, which often tends in other republics to many fatal excesses, has not the least influence upon the state. No tradesman or manufacturer can tyrannize over the people, as is often the case in many other republican governments; nor does the happiness of
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the whole depend upon the will or caprice of a company of taylor, shoemakers, or skinner. Due provision is made that the will of the mob, which often overturns the wisest ordinances and the most useful projects, in countries approaching so nearly to the democratic form as Hamburg does, cannot so easily do mischief there. Before a new law is presented to a general assembly of the people, it has been tried and approved by the wiser part of them, which obviates all difficulty in gaining over the rest to the good side, as of course they will have confidence in legislators originally nominated by themselves (for all the members are elected by lot). This legislative assembly is also so numerous as to render it very difficult for a part to get the mastery over the whole, by usual artifices.

All the before mentioned legislative colleges are established for a long time,

and are not easily changed, the members of them are all sufficiently acquainted with the true politics of the commonwealth, to be able to lay before both their respective communities, and the burghers in a general assembly, an accurate and just account of the sense of every law, proclamation, or tax. Family connections do not so easily acquire a prejudicial influence, as they do in republics divided into corporations or private societies. If we compare this constitution with that of other commonwealths, many more advantages will be visible. Honour, virtue, and ability, are the most characteristic foundations to succeed in being elected. Should however a legislative member abuse the power entrusted to him, he is obliged to leave the city. The number of counsellors being too small for the power of private families to be able to put a restraint on the administration of justice

justice and police. In a word, Hamburg is the model of a well-regulated commonwealth.

As for a misapplication or waste of the public treasure, it happens very seldom, and is almost an impossibility, as the persons who are charged with the administration of it are no members of the council, but on the contrary are watched over with the greatest attention by them and the general assembly, and are subjugated to the greatest punctuality. They consist of ten persons selected from the general assembly, and are chosen out of each parish by lot. Every six years each of the three deputies lays down his office, and his parish selects another in his stead.

The revenues of the state is three millions of marks *. It is made up partly from standing sources of income, and

* A mark is one shilling English.

partly

partly from occasional taxes granted by the community. Some taxes are voluntary, and the burghers have the right to put what they think proper into the box which is locked up. Another sign of the good government and wonderful administration at Hamburg is, that it is the only imperial city that carries none of the suits between its own members before the tribunal of the empire.

Lutheranism is the established religion of this city, and no other public exercise of worship is tolerated here. In the meantime both Papists and Calvinists have an opportunity of attending service at the envoys of the Emperor, and other sovereigns; and the English, whose merchants form a company here, have divine service performed in a building called the *English House*.

I cannot help mentioning two Lutheran preachers, namely Pastors Goetz and Goss, who by their religious bigotry have
done

done much mischief to the whole community. These gentlemen very often attacked in their pulpit, with the utmost vehemence, the Pope and all his adherents; but this produced but very little effect; for government wisely perceiving that it gave great scandal in such enlightened times as these, ordered the pastors to abstain in future from all inflammatory speeches. Pastor Goetz is since dead; and as for Mr. Goffe, who did not mind the admonition of the senate, but went still farther in his inflammatory sermons; the magistrates at length deprived him of his fat living.

After having spent about five weeks at Hamburg, and having seen the most remarkable things, we made an excursion to

BREMEN.

BREMEN.

THIS city is situated fifty-two miles S.W. of Hamburg. The country around it is far from beautiful, though the situation of the city is highly picturesque, as it lies on the banks of the Weser, by which it is divided into the old and new town. Both these are joined by a large bridge, and another smaller one over a little branch of the same river. The streets of the old town are extremely narrow, but not by far so dark and gloomy as those of Hamburg, the houses rarely being more than two stories high. Its fortifications are pretty good. The houses (being all numbered) of the new and old town, inclusive of the suburbs, are five thousand, one hundred and five ;
all

all together containing about 26,000 inhabitants.

The old town, which is the largest and most populous, is divided into four parishes; and in this part also stands the cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure. This building belongs to the Lutherans, and under its choir is the "Bley-keller," *i. e.* lead cellar, remarkable for undecayed corpses. The corporation is composed of four burghermasters, and twenty-four counsellors, or aldermen. There are in that city many manufactures, exclusive of a very considerable trade.

The general character of the Bremers is greatly distinguished for honesty, and a high degree of good-nature and patriotism. Most of the inhabitants of Bremen are wealthy, but, notwithstanding, I must confess that luxury has not yet poisoned their morals. The lower classes, as well here as at Hamburg, display a high degree of boldness and blunt energy,

gy, which to strangers is rather offensive; but being the natural result of prosperity, they easily will accustom themselves to it.

Bremen drives a very large trade in iron, flax, hemp, and linen, with England, France, Spain, and Portugal, and in return takes back other articles, with which it supplies Westphalia and the countries about Hanover. It also gets a great deal by its fisheries; the trade of blubber with the south of Germany is very considerable.

Stiff and fullen as the inhabitants of the country are in general, we meet with some very sociable and conversable people among them. As for some of the merchants and artists, into whose society we had been introduced, I must confess I found many of them possess an eminent degree of scientific knowledge. There is a society of learned people who have erected a public library for all sort of readers. They hired an apartment for
that

that purpose, where we were introduced. We beheld a select collection of more than 8,000 volumes, as well as a great number of medals and philosophical instruments, likewise a collection of natural curiosities. Some of the learned members give, by turns, weekly two lectures. The sciences on which they enlarge are historical subjects, natural philosophy, together with public improvements which they introduce in the mean time. We attended several times at those lectures, and beheld with pleasure many ladies of rank, who partake a share in those literary pursuits. The effects of such an useful institution are felt by all, and approved by every inhabitant of the city. We counted the number of auditors, consisting of merchants and ladies, about fifty-three. The public and private schools are in a most forward state in that city; for they have formed a committee among that society, of which
they

they send weekly several members to the school, for the inspection and progress of the scholars. Among those deputies there are some popular and able clergymen, who introduce a better mode of teaching, and the committee supplies the scholars with new school books; and every month there is a public examination in the several schools, where any body may attend. With respect to the fine arts they are equally cultivated there. We saw several private collections of paintings, of which that of Mr. *Wilkins* is highly distinguished, and does him the greatest credit. Among other famous artists I should not forget to mention Mr. *Menke*, a young painter, a native of that city. The former possesses several works of the pencil of this young artist, who would do the greatest credit to any scholar of our ancient famous masters. They related to us, that Mr. *Wilkins* was the promoter of this young artist's fortune,

fortune, the latter being as clerk in a mercantile house, where he had nearly completed the term of his business, but inspired with an enthusiasm for the art of painting, he discovered his intention to that gentleman, who not only encouraged his resolution, but generously adopted him in his own house, gave him free board and lodging, and made him a monthly allowance. The young man afterwards went to Dresden to study the masterpieces of the picture gallery of that place. He came back after a few years, and his benefactor took him again in his house, where he is greatly admired by all connoisseurs who visit Mr. Wilkens' house. He was about to set out for Italy, and on his return the world may be rejoiced to see one of the most distinguished painters of the present age. After having spent about a fortnight in this city, in which we had seen the most remarkable things, we left it indeed with

much regret, having experienced many acts of friendship there, and set out for Hanover. On our way we however visited a place not equal to the former, yet somewhat interesting to the curious traveller, *viz.*

EMBDEN.

It is seated near the mouth of the river Embs, and is a seaport, belonging to the king of Prussia. It has good fortifications, and is a commercial place; it is divided into the New and Old Town, and has two fauxbourgs. The Calvinists possess three fine churches, and the Lutherans one. All other religions are tolerated here, and the Jews have a small synagogue. The lower class of people in this town are far from being amiable; but are rather clownish and unpolished.

unpolished. The late king of Prussia, Frederick II. took a very great dislike to the inhabitants, and it was a great while before he could be brought so far as to give encouragement to their commerce and ship-building. At length, however, he established the East India Company, and to its present flourishing state it is entirely indebted to the late king.

The town is indeed well situated not only for commerce but the herring fishery, which produces large sums of money annually. They import many cloths and linens from the Westphalian manufactures, to supply the southern provinces, and, instead of that, furnishes the latter with other productions, imported by sea from foreign countries. The trade of cheese and salted butter is very considerable.

Besides the Town-house, which is a fine structure, there are a few other handsome public buildings, among which that

for male and female orphans is well worth seeing. Our stay lasted but a few days, when we proceeded to

HANOVER.

It is seated on the Line which divides it into two parts, namely old and new. It is in every respect a handsome city, and contains about 22,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of the privy council of the elector, being formerly his residence and capital. The town is fortified, the houses are elegant, the streets wide, and the traveller beholds many large and handsome buildings. There are excellent societies: the nobility are very rich, and as refined in their manners as in any part of the German empire. The elector's palace is a new and handsome building, the ancient one having been entirely destroyed by fire.

fire. It is in the new palace where the privy council and commissioners of war hold their meetings. The treasure in the chapel belonging to it consists of silver and gold plate, with many other valuable articles. The "Staats-haufz," state-house, is a very magnificent structure. The city besides contains a large building for orphans, and three hospitals. Some parts of the Hanoverian dominions are very fertile, but the greater proportion is very difficult to cultivate on account of the many sand-heaths. Upon the whole, it is the most steril part of all Germany. In travelling hither from Hamburg, we beheld nothing but a deep sand. The mines in the Harts mountains contribute however a considerable annual revenue to the elector.

As for the government of the Hanoverian country, it is one of the mildest in the German empire. All the eminent places are resorts of the most enlight-

ened men, who are mostly very lucratively provided for. The greatest part of the annual revenues is spent in the improvement of the country; and, to the highest honour of his Britannic Majesty, it ought to be mentioned, that he enjoys the smallest portion for himself. There is no country in the universe where the poor are better provided for than in the dominions belonging to the elector, where no trick is known for extorting money from the middling man, the taxes being uncommonly easy, and generally fall on the rich landholder, and owners of houses. There are indeed very considerable manufactures of lace, stuff, stockings, ribbons, beads, &c. The tanneries also form a considerable branch of trade, as also a kind of white beer, which is called "Broihar," the inventor's name.

The electorate army consists of about 20,000 troops, which are the best paid
and

and clothed of any in all Germany, and very well disciplined, in particular the Hanoverian cavalry.

In the whole Hanoverian dominions there reigns a spirit of liberty throughout, which a traveller seldom meets with in any other part of the German empire, except in some free imperial cities, as those of Francfort on the Mayn and Hamburg. We proceeded in our excursion and reached

GÖTTINGEN.

This is the principal town of a district, to which it gives name, situated in an agreeable, spacious, and fertile valley, on a branch of the river Line, which passes through and divides it into the New Town and Marsch. The streets are large

and convenient, being paved on each side. It contains about 1100 houses, and nearly 12,000 inhabitants. The territory about the city produces more than that of any part of Hanover. But the town subsists entirely by the University, which is one of the best and most flourishing in all Europe, Lipsick even not excepted. The number of students, from all parts of Europe, amount to nearly nine hundred, and the professors, including the dancing, fencing, and masters of foreign languages, are in number no less than sixty-five. His Britannic Majesty spares no expence whatever for raising this University to the highest degree of perfection. There are English, Swedish, Danish, Russian, American, and even East Indian students to be met with. This University, the great ornament of Germany, was founded in the year 1734 by George II. King of Great Britain, and consecrated on the 17th of September 1737, which memorable

rable day is annually celebrated in a most splendid style. Its first curator, Baron Münchhausen, has acquired a very distinguished reputation.

The library, which is kept up at the expence of the elector, is always encreasing, and is considered with regard to the number, goodness, and value of its books, one of the completest in Europe. It is called the *Bulowcan*, having received its origin from a collection of about 12,000 volumes, bequeathed by the Baron *Bulow*, for the public use. The physical apparatus, astronomical instruments, the collection of natural history, the chirurgical instruments, the large botanical garden, every thing in short bespeaks its royal guardian.

A royal society of sciences, founded in 1751, and a royal German society, also form part of the University. There belongs also to it a large splendid church, with a peculiar pastor. It has likewise a
fine

fine observatory, erected on a tower on the rampart. The anatomical theatre is of ingenious construction, so is likewise the house for teaching midwifery, &c.

The greatest part of the professors are men of most eminent learning, and those who are acquainted with that university will not be able to refuse them the utmost veneration for their abilities. Every student has free access into their families; and the attachment of the professors in general is like fathers' to their children. There is no rigour or restraint which can keep the student at too great a distance from his teacher; on the contrary, if he wants literary assistance, he is kindly received, and every thing he wishes is elucidated to him in a private conversation. All the sciences are gone through in half-yearly courses, *i. e.* every professor finishes the lecture of a peculiar science in that space of time. As soon as a student arrives, he obtains a catalogue

logue of those lectures given in the space of six months. In this all the arts are disposed and described to their natural order, and likewise according to their connection with each other. In consequence of this it happens not unfrequently that a student attends four or six courses in a day. It is a fact, that public lectures make a deeper impression on the mind than private instructions in a closet; for the professors there give the *quintessence* and result of the whole in their public lectures.

Every professor composes a plan of his lectures, which serves his hearers for a compendium of what they are to be taught. Those syllabuses, which I styled compendia, are master-pieces, and more valuable than many works in folio. In short the thorough freedom of opinion which is particularly established at Göttingen, the absence of those notions and nonsensical systems which keep other universities

in

in slavery, together with the most enlightened and most generous administration, secure advantages to this university, which are found in no other in Europe.

Before our return to Hamburg, we made an excursion into the Hartz mountains, and I must confess that our curiosity was never so much satisfied nor our trouble so well rewarded, (for we travelled mostly on foot,) to behold a quite different kind of people from those we had seen before.

Hartz, or the Hercinian mountain, is about fifty miles in length, and nearly twenty in breadth. The air in the winter time is uncommonly cold, and generally lasts seven months. However there is one thing to be observed, *viz.* that the inhabitants who transact their business above ground, and not in the mines or forges, arrive to a greater age than those who live in plains. About four months of the year the rains, snows, and fogs are
the

the most frequent ; and consequently their principal harvest consists merely of good hay ; as for corn or fruit, they seldom come to such a high perfection as those of the countries situated on a level.

Many thousands of the inhabitants get their living by working in the mines or forges.

The Hartz mountains produce gold, silver, brass, iron, copper, borax, yellow ocher, vitriol, saltpetre, sulphur, lead, lapis calaminaris, zinc ; together with cobalt, for the making of powder blue, in abundance. The high mountains abound with wood of various sorts, as oak, beech, ash, aspen, alder, birch, fir trees, and pines. This abundance of timber is most valuable to the miners, who could not possibly subsist without it.

The gold and silver which is dug from the mines is coined immediately on the Hartz. The other before mentioned productions are purchased from the sovereigns

reigns at a certain rate of the proprietors. The mine officers, at Hanover and other places, have a great share in the productions of the mountains, which they take at a stipulated price ; they in return supply the inhabitants with other necessary articles, in particular with leather and tallow, which are also furnished by them at a certain rate.

The whole product which the Hartz mountains annually yield are computed at two millions and a half guilders. The gold which is produced there is immediately coined into ducats.

The inhabitants of the Hartz are composed of miners, labourers in the melting-houses, wood-hewers, carriers, forgers, together with the sovereign's officers and their household, including the ministers, schoolmasters, artificers, handicraftmen, tradesmen, day-labourers, &c. they neither pay licent nor contribution money. The owners of the houses in the towns

are

are merely taxed, which is very small, in comparison with other countries. The people in general are kind and simple in their manners, and much addicted to hard labour. Their peculiar kind of music distinguishes itself from other countries on the continent. The generality of the people play upon some instrument or other, without the exception of the female, who are much attached to the French-horn, in which they excel many of our male musicians. They form in bands, generally consisting of eight males and four females, two of the latter play upon the French-horn, and the other two accompany the band with songs.

In one word the curiosity of the traveller is nowhere so much rewarded as in their society; for the generality of the people are affable, good-mannered, and hospitable. Although their manner of living is by no means so luxurious as in the towns and level countries, yet they
supply

supply the stranger with such productions as they are able to procure, and that with an open heartedness which will be highly grateful to him; for in a few weeks he will easily forget the good living he had in other parts of the country been used to, and will be satisfied with their manners, sprightly music, and goodwill.

We spent many agreeable days in these mountainous countries, and with no little regret at length set out on our return to Hamburg, which we reached in safety; and after a few days stay there, set sail for England.

A
CONCISE VIEW
OF THE
PRESENT STATE
OF THE WHOLE
GERMAN EMPIRE,
COMPRISING THE
Population, Revenues, Military Forces, &c.

Taken from the most genuine Authorities.

DOMINIONS OF THE HOUSE OF
AUSTRIA *.

I. *Population of the Hereditary Dominions
in Germany.*

Circle of Austria	-	4,182,000
Kingdom of Bohemia	-	2,266,000
Margra-		

* This statement has been published at Berlin,
since the commencement of the war with France;

258 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Margraviate of Moravia	-	1,137,000
Part of Silesia	-	200,000
Austrian Netherlands	-	1,880,000

2. *Austrian Dominions out of Germany.*

Lombardy	-	1,324,000
Hungary	-	3,170,000
Illyricum	-	620,000
Transylvania	-	1,250,000
Buckowina	-	130,000
Gallicia, and Lodomiria	-	2,800,000

consequently, I have forborne to notice the decrease of population, and loss of empire, that have taken place at the treaties of peace, not knowing how permanent they may prove.

STATE-

STATEMENT of the *Austrian* Domi-
nions ; of each Country taken sepa-
rately :

I. The ARCHDUTCHY of LOWER
AUSTRIA.

Country on this Side the River Ens.

Cities (<i>Vienna</i> the principal)	-	36
Market towns	- -	256
Villages and single places	- -	4305
Provincial courts	- -	242
Castles and seats of the nobility	-	606
Parishes	- - -	665
Local chaplaincies	-	147
Convents before the reduction	-	244
——— after the reduction, since the year 1783	- -	111
Protestants at Vienna	- -	6000

*The Country beyond the Ens ; or,
Upper Austria.*

Cities (<i>Linz</i> the principal)	-	14
Market towns	- -	88
	s 2	Villages

260 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Villages and single places	-	6177
Houfes	- - -	64,412
Parishes and benefices	- -	297
Hospitals and orphan-houfes	-	126
Convents	- - -	40
Clergy	- - -	2000

Among whom are 1400 monks.

Protestant churches	- -	8
Protestants born the same year		279

*The Country called the Inn-Viertel, or the
Part taken from Bavaria.*

Cities (<i>Braunau</i> the principal)	-	2
Market towns	- - -	7
Castles	- - -	68
Noblemen's seats	- -	41
Villages and single places	-	2224
Parishes	- - -	36
Cloister districts	- -	12
Capuchin convents	- -	3
Clergy	- - -	333
Peasants	- - -	7672
		Houfes

TOUR THROUGH GERMANY. 261

Houses	-	-	-	20,032
Jews in Lower Austria	-	-	-	600

II. INNER AUSTRIA.

Dutchy of Stiria.

Cities (<i>Grätz</i> the principal)	-	-	-	20
Market towns	-	-	-	97
Villages, &c.	-	-	-	3,500
Settlements in general	-	-	-	13,500
Churches and chapels	-	-	-	1,400
Noblemen's estates	-	-	-	290
Ecclesiastical estates	-	-	-	300
Convents before the reduction	-	-	-	69
Places of pilgrimage	-	-	-	30
Clergy	-	-	-	2,000
Parishes	-	-	-	156
Local chaplaincies	-	-	-	145
Parochial chaplaincies	-	-	-	98

Carinthia.

Cities (<i>Clagenfurth</i> the principal)	-	-	-	11
Market towns	-	-	-	25
	s	3		Villages

262 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Villages, &c.	-	-	28,000
Houses	-	-	49,000
Convents	-	-	20
Clergy	-	-	1,010
Nobles	-	-	386
Burghers and tradesmen	-	-	4,753
Peasants	-	-	27,013
Herds of oxen	-	-	50,000
Protestants, with Upper Stiria			17,000

Carniola.

Cities (<i>Laybach</i> the principal)	-	-	21
Market towns	-	-	35
Castles	-	-	200
Villages, and other settlements,			4,000
Convents	-	-	38
Parishes	-	-	134
Houses inhabited	-	-	66,200
Houses uninhabited	-	-	6,275
Families	-	-	75,788
Clergy	-	-	1,504
Nobles	-	-	401
			Burghers

TOUR THROUGH GERMANY. 263

Burghers and tradesmen	-	2,069
Peasants	-	48,600

Austrian Friaul.

Principal city, *Görz.*

Population	-	115,000
Jews	-	400

Territories of Triest.

Principal city, *Triest.*

Population	-	21,000
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III. UPPER AUSTRIA.

Princely Country of Tyrol, with the Seignories before the Arlberg.

Cities (<i>Inspruck</i> the principal)	-	17
Market towns	-	11
Villages	-	894
Seignories	-	142
Castles	-	355
Churches	-	1240
	s 4	Parishes

264 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Parishes	-	-	-	207
Convents	-	-	-	91
—— reduced	-	-	-	10
Jews in Tyrol and Anterior Austria				1530

IV. ANTERIOR AUSTRIA,

*Without the Seignories before the Arlberg;
comprising,*

The Brisgaw—Austrian Territories in
Swabia — Hohenembs — Falkenstein —
Langenargen and Tetnang.

Principal cities are *Freyberg* and *Constance*.

Religious foundations	-	-	-	109
Prelacies	-	-	-	8
Abbies for ladies	-	-	-	6
Monasteries	-	-	-	59
Nunneries	-	-	-	47
—— reduced	-	-	-	23

V. KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA.

Cities (<i>Prague</i> the principal)	-	-	-	244
Market towns	-	-	-	303
Villages,				

TOUR THROUGH GERMANY. 265

Villages, &c.	-	-	11,284
Burghers' houses	-	-	29,175
Proprietors of taxable lands, which annually pay taxes to the amount of 3,501,300 fl.			53,769
Villagers	-	-	31,944
Men employed in the inland navigation	-	-	39,156
Jews	-	-	36,000
Convents	-	-	0
Persons therein	-	-	1,105
Preachers of the Swiss Confession			31
Adherents to the Persuasion	-		25,110
Lutheran preachers and churches			11
Adherents to that persuasion	-		9,050

VI. MARGRAVIATE of MORAVIA.

Cities (<i>Olmütz</i> the principal)	-		99
Market towns	-	-	159
Villages	-	-	2,478
Houses	-	-	87,271
Monasteries	-	-	12
——— suppressed	-		74
			Nunneries

266 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Nunneries	-	-	7
————— suppressed	-	-	9
Parochial and Monastic clergy			3,653
Jews	-	-	24,000

VII. AUSTRIAN SILESIA.

Cities (<i>Troppaw</i> the principal)			24
Places in general	-	-	500
Protestant Meetings	-		8
Parochial and Monastic clergy			222
Jews	-	-	800

VIII. AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS*.

Population 2,000,000.

Part of the Dutchy of Brabant, with Antwerp and Mechlin, contains

Walled cities (<i>Brussels</i> the principal)			19
Many more market towns.			
Villages	-	-	580

* This beautiful country is now in the possession of the French. It was erroneously called formerly the large diamond in the Emperor's crown.

Part of the Country of Flanders.

Cities in the whole country (<i>Ghent</i>			
the principal)	-	-	62
Villages	-	-	1,164
Seignories	-	-	250

Part of the Country of Hainalt.

Cities in the whole country (<i>Mons</i>			
the principal)	-	-	24
Villages	-	-	600
Austrian Monasteries	-	-	16
——— Nunneries	-	-	10
Chapters	-	-	12

Part of the Country of Namur.

Cities in the whole country (<i>Namur</i>			
the principal)	-	-	5
Villages	-	-	158

Part of the Dutchy of Luxemburg.

Cities in the whole dutchy (<i>Luxem-</i>			
<i>burg</i> the principal)	-	-	24
Villages	-	-	1,170
			<i>Part</i>

Part of the Dutchy of Limburg.

Cities (<i>Limburg</i> the principal)	-	3
Market towns	-	2
Places in general	-	60

Part of the Dutchy of Guelderland.

Cities (<i>Roermond</i> the principal)	-	3
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IX. LOMBARDY.

Monasteries	-	-	270
Nunneries	-	-	197

Dutchy of Milan.

Principal cities, *Milan, Pavia, Cremona, Lodi, Corno, Cassal, Maggiore.*

Monasteries reduced	-	66
Nunneries	-	45

Dutchy of Mantua.

Principal city, *Mantua.*

Parochial clergy	-	1,612
Monks	-	786
Nuns	-	889
		Eccle-

TOUR THROUGH GERMANY. 269

Ecclesiastics in general	-	3,287
Jews	-	2,660

Note—The two latter dutchies are now in possession of the French.

X. KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.

Cities (<i>Ofen</i> the principal)	-	65
Market towns	-	376
Villages	-	8,550
Catholic Parishes	-	1,991
Not united	-	1,274
Reformed or Calvinistical	-	1,015
Lutheran	-	180
Convents	-	156
Gipsies	-	50,000

Bannate of Temeswar.

Cities (<i>Temeswar</i>)	-	1
Market towns	-	4
Villages	-	461
Proprietors of ecclesiastical estates	-	41

XI. ILLY-

XI. ILLYRICUM.

Dalmatia and Croatia.

Cities—*Warasdin, Zagrab, Carlstadt.*

Sclavonia.

Cities—*Effek, Peterwardein, Semlin.*

Convents in Illyricum - 43

XII. TRANSYLVANIA.

Principal Cities—*Hermanstadt, Cronstadt.*

Settlements - - 2351

Roman Catholics - - 91,235

Calvinists - - 140,000

Lutherans - - 130,000

Arians and Socinians - 80,000

United Walachians - - 120,000

Not united - - 700,000

Convents - - 34

XIII. PROVINCE of BUCKOWINA.

Cities, (*Czernowitz* the principal) 5

Villages - - - 255

Convents

TOUR THROUGH GERMANY. 271

Convents	-	-	28
Scattered houses	-	-	51
Settlements	-	-	230
Hermitages	-	-	26
Nobles	-	-	127
Popen or Priests	-	-	382
Merchants	-	-	113
Peasants' families	-	-	23,385
Jewish families	-	-	1,106
Gipsies	-	-	1,647

XIV. KINGDOMS of GALLICIA
and LODOMIRIA.

Cities (<i>Lemberg</i> the principal)	-	199
Market towns	-	111
Villages	-	5,575
Houses	-	408,442
Jews	-	151,302
Clergy	-	4,292
Monks	-	2,722
Nuns	-	678
Nobles	-	29,911
Burghers	-	105,414
Peasants and Villages	-	446,703
		Catholic

272 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Catholic churches	-	-	1,066
Greek	-	-	2,955
Synagogues	-	-	294
Monasteries	-	-	188
Nunneries	-	-	28
Parishes	-	-	2,410
Horses	-	-	286,965
Oxen	-	-	305,016

ANNUAL REVENUE

Of the Emperor's whole Dominions.

Florins.*

Lower Austria	-	-	14,040,000
Upper Austria	-	-	2,641,000
Stiria	-	-	3,350,000
Carinthia	-	-	1,360,000
Carniola	-	-	1,660,000
Friaul	-	-	880,000
Tyrol	-	-	3,800,000

* The whole annual revenue of all the Emperor's dominions amounts nearly to 200 millions of florins, about 20 millions of English sterling.
 — *Note*, The cheapness of the products, however, makes one pound go as far as three in England.

Anterior

			<i>Florins.</i>
Anterior Austria	-	-	780,000
Inn-Viertel	-	-	640,000
Bohemia	-	-	12,000,000
Moravia	-	-	5,000,000
Silesia	-	-	800,000
Netherlands	-	-	7,000,000
Lombardy	-	-	4,000,000
Hungary	-	-	18,000,000
Transilvania	-	-	2,400,000
Illyricum	-	-	1,200,000
Buckowina	-	-	400,000
Gallicia and Lodomiria	-	-	14,000,000

The public debt before the commencement of the war was 200 millions of florins, but since that time the debt has accumulated prodigiously.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

About 364,000 troops in all; *viz.*

Infantry	-	-	-	301,991
Cavalry	-	-	-	50,905
VOL. II.		T		Artillery

274 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Artillery	-	-	8,200
Gar. Artil.	-	-	1,274
Miners, &c.	-	-	1,085
Reserved troops,	-	-	2,000

Division of the Regiments.

German Infantry	-	-	46
Hungarian ditto	-	-	11
Heavy Cavalry	-	-	12
Dragoons	-	-	7
Light Horse	-	-	6
Hussars	-	-	8
Frontier troops, Infantry	-	-	17
————— Hussars	-	-	5
Engineers, Pontoneers, and other corps	-	-	11
Artillery	-	-	3
Total			126

PRODUCTIONS

Of the Emperor's Dominions.

AUSTRIA which is well cultivated, produces corn, oil, wine, cotton, fruits, abundance of salt, and various minerals.

BOHEMIA

BOHEMIA produces abundance of flax, and hemp, various minerals, and mineral waters, and metals.

SILESIA furnishes excellent flax, and exports great quantities of linen.

The NETHERLANDS produce abundance of corn, madder, and flax; and are famous for fisheries and lace.

LOMBARDY, the soil is rich and excellently cultivated. The chief products are silk, corn, and linen.

HUNGARY produces excellent wines, tobacco, hemp, barilla, cotton, and has rich gold and silver mines. It abounds in cattle, and produces excellent horses.

DOMINIONS
OF
THE KING OF PRUSSIA,
OR
Electoral House of Brandenburg.

PRUSSIAN DOMINIONS.

1. *Independent Hereditary Dominions.*

	Population.
Kingdom of Prussia -	1,600,000
Dutchy of Silesia and country of Glatz - -	1,720,000
Principality of Neufchatel and Valengin - -	50,000

2. *Hereditary Dominions in Germany.*

The Mark Brandenburg -	1,158,000
Dutchy of Pomerania -	564,000
Dutchy of Magdeburg -	300,000
Principality of Halberstadt,	200,000
Territories in Westphalia -	600,000
	STATE-

STATEMENT of the Prussian Dom-
nions, each Country taken separately.*East Prussia.*

Cities (<i>Königsberg</i> the principal)	69
Royal domains - -	124
Royal buildings - -	287
Villages (of which 830 belong to the nobility) - -	7260
Hearths in the country -	92,000
Lutheran churches - -	397

West Prussia, and District of Netz.

Cities and market towns, without Netz (<i>Dantzic</i> and <i>Elbing</i> the principal) - -	44
Villages and domains -	76
Villages belonging to nobility	1,311
Villages in the bailiwicks -	4,600
New colonies - -	50
Hearths in the country -	56,000
Protestant churches -	68

278 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Communicating catholics	-	271,000
Protestants	-	78,640
Menonists	-	5,025
Calvinists	-	358

District of Netz.

Cities and market towns (<i>Bromberg</i> the principal)	-	47
Protestant churches	-	20

II. DUTCHY of POMERANIA.

Cities (<i>Stettin</i> the principal)	-	39
Market towns	-	16
Villages	-	2,238
Buildings for the purpose of agri- culture	-	2,454
New settlements since the year 1740	-	100
Churches	-	1,031
Hearths in the country	-	65,917
——— in the towns	-	16,000
Nobility	-	603
Clergy	-	592
Colonists,		

TOUR THROUGH GERMANY. 279

Colonists, from 1740 to 1790	16,000
Jews - - - - -	1,170

III. THE MARK BRANDENBURG.

The Electoral Mark.

Cities - - -	84
Market towns - -	19
Bailiwicks - - -	63
New establishments -	230
Royal farms - -	172
Noble ditto - -	708
Royal villages - -	655
Noble ditto - -	1,262
Domains - - -	53
Ancient Villages in general -	2,027
Hides of land liable to taxes	44,749
————— of the nobility -	8,421
Hearths in the towns -	26,000
————— country - -	68,000
Lutheran churches - -	1,971
Calvinistical churches -	80

280 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Middle Mark.

Cities (<i>Berlin</i> the principal)	-	48
Hides of land taxable	-	24,901
Estates in the possession of counts		14
Free barons	-	6
Nobles	-	122
Burghers	-	38

Besides the possessions of the royal princes, the Chapter, the Order of St. John, the church, and towns.

Consumption of grain in Berlin annually 50,230 bushels.

Uker Mark.

Towns (<i>Prenslow</i> the principal)	15
Hides of land that are taxable	6,379

The Old Mark.

Cities (<i>Stendal</i> the principal)	-	13
Taxes	-	8058

Prignitz.

Cities (<i>Perleberg</i> the principal)	-	20
Hides of land that pay taxes	-	5211

The

The New Mark.

Cities (<i>Cüstrin</i> the principal)	-	39
Hearths in the towns	-	11,000
Villages	-	575
New establishments	-	150
Bailiwicks	-	19
Villages annexed	-	221
Appendages to the bailiwicks	-	91
Villages on the domains	-	68
Annexed buildings	-	34
Private estates	-	523
Hides of land taxable	-	16,738
Value of the estates 1 million of dollars.		

IV. DUTCHY of MAGDEBURG.

Cities (<i>Magdeburg</i> the principal)	29
Market towns	7
Royal villages in 35 bailiwicks	364
Possessors of noble estates	103
New establishments with Halberstadt	20
Settlements	883
Jews	83

Circle

*Circle of the Saal.*Principal city, *Halle*.*Country of Mansfield.*Principal town, *Wettin*.V. PRINCIPALITY of HALBER-
STADT, to which belongs a Part of
the Country of Hohenstein.

Cities (<i>Halberstadt</i> the principal)	13
Villages - - -	250
Hearths in the towns -	9,550
Catholic convents - -	11
Villages in Hohenstein -	71

VI. TERRITORIES in the Circle of
Westphalia.

Cities (<i>Minden</i> the principal) -	6
Market towns - - -	8
Villages - - -	255
Royal bailiwicks - -	15
Noble estates - -	84

District

District of Tecklenburg.

Cities (<i>Tecklenburg</i> the principal)	4
Market towns	2

Principality of East Friesland.

Cities (<i>Emden</i> the principal)	4
Market towns	7
Hearths in the cities	5,070
Bailiwicks	12
Noble estates	11
Jews	269
Menonites	125

Dutchy of Cleves.

Cities (<i>Cleves</i> the principal)	24
Noble estates	92

District of the Mark.

Cities (<i>Soest</i> the principal)	24
Villages	456
Protestant churches	102
Calvinistical	46
Catholic	37
	Noble

284 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Noble estates	-	-	178
Hearths	-	-	26,000

Principality of Moeurs.

Cities (*Moeurs* and *Crefeld* the principals) 2

Dutchies of Guelderland.

Cities (*Guelder* the principal) - 3

VII. PRINCIPALITY of NEUFCHA-
TEL and VALENGEN.

Cities (<i>Neufchatel</i> the principal)	-	3
Market towns and villages	-	113
Parishes	-	35
Houses	-	7,333

VIII. The DUTCHY of SILESIA, and
COUNTRY of GLATZ.

District of Breslaw and Glogaw.

Cities (<i>Breslaw</i> the principal)	53,	
and 108 towns, in all	-	161
Market towns	-	14
Villages	-	5,300
8		New

TOUR THROUGH GERMANY. 285

New establishments	-	-	300
Royal estates	-	-	250
Princely estates	-	-	46
Noble estates	-	-	3,504
Episcopal estates	-	-	163
Cloister estates	-	-	672
Domains	-	-	248
Catholic churches	-	-	2,000
Abbeys	-	-	20
Convents	-	-	91
Protestant churches	-	-	605
Hearths in the cities	-	-	39,000

Country of Glatz in particular.

Cities (<i>Luben</i> the principal)	-	8
Villages	-	217
Value of the estates in		
Silesia	-	100,000,000 Rix.
Produce	-	7,000,000

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

About 224,431 men.

	Infantry.	Cavalry.
In the Mark	- 46,488	4,187
Prussia	- 33,947	12,229
		Pomerania

286 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

		Infantry.	Cavalry.
Pomerania	- -	12,670	8,430
Magdeburg	-	16,907	3,795
Westphalia	-	13,990	—
Silesia	-	40,168	13,860

Division according to the above.

Infantry.

Grenadiers, 7 Battalions, each 4 Comp.
 2 Battalions, each 5 Comp.
 25 Battalions in case of war.
 2 single companies of
 Life-guards.

Musqueteers, 66 Battalions, 330 Comp.
Fusileers, 42 210
Chasseurs, 1 6
Field Artill. 8 43
Garrison Artill. 1 and 6 single Comp.
Garrison Reg. 36 160 Comp.
Miners, — 3
Pontoneers, — 1
Cadets, — 5
Militia, — 24

Cavalry.

Cavalry.

<i>Cuirassiers,</i>	63 Squadrons,	13 Reg.
<i>Dragoons,</i>	70	12
<i>Hussars,</i>	90	9
<i>Bosniacks,</i>	10	1

Besides the corps of *Feld Jägers*, or horse chasseurs.

NATIONAL REVENUES.

About 40,000,000 of florins, about 4 millions sterling.

Prussia has no national debt. The present king increases his treasure, besides expending about 2,000,000 florins annually in national improvements.

PRODUCTIONS.

East and West Prussia, together with the district of Netz, produce

Corn, timber, hemp, flax, and various minerals.

The

The inhabitants export vast quantities of pine trees for masts, deal, boards, tar, wood-ash, and pot-ash, elk-skins, leather, furs, amber, wax, linseed oil, yarn, hogs bristles, stags horns, and elks hoofs, dried fish, tallow, &c.

The soil in *Pomerania* is in some parts sandy, but in most pretty good. The inhabitants export wheat, rye, barley, and oats. The lakes and rivers abound in fish.

The manufactures and warehouses are very considerable, particularly at Stettin. No less than 1670 vessels carry out goods in the course of the year to all parts of Europe, and about 90 go out in ballast.

The principal goods exported are antimony, lapis calaminaris, glass, timber for building, boards, masts, planks, ship timber, pipe-staves, pot-ash, madder, soap, tobacco, &c.

The Electoral Mark contains numerous and extensive manufactures, particularly those

those of linen, woollen, cotton, silk, and leather.

In the Middle Mark the principal manufacture of Berlin is porcelain.

Those of the dutchy of Magdeburg are cloth, stuffs, stockings, linen, oil-skins, leather, parchment, and more particularly starch, which, with the fine flour and all sorts of grain, are exported in large quantities, by means of the river Elbe.

The circle of the Saal and county of Mansfeld contain very extensive salt works, which are very productive. Halle is one of the most celebrated universities in Germany, and very much frequented.

The principality of Halberstadt produces corn and flax in abundance.

The Westphalian country produces linen; large quantities of which are exported by the way of Bremen to Holland.

The dutchy of Silesia produces flax in abundance. The linen manufacture is very flourishing; and large quantities of

the Silesian linens are sent to Holland to be bleached in the Harlem Meer, and from thence are exported to England. Madder is likewise cultivated with much success. The increase of trade since the King of Prussia's conquest of this country is prodigious.

PALATINE.

PALATINE-BAVARIA,
ELECTORATE OF SAXONY,
AND OTHER TERRITORIES.

PALATINE-BAVARIA.

Population 2,000,000.

The Upper Palatinate.

Cities in the whole - - 128

Dutchy of Bavaria.

Cities (*Munich* the principal) - 34

Market towns - - 80

Villages and hamlets - - 8,000

Taxable farms, - - 39,949

Solitary houses - - 12,000

Uninhabited farm houses - 6,000

292 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Hearths	-	-	-	180,000
Churches	-	-	-	3,050
Chapels	-	-	-	548
Parishes	-	-	-	908
Collegiate foundations	-	-	-	12
Convents	-	-	-	142

Signory of Minhelheim and Wiesenstäg in Swabia.

Contains two cities.

Upper Palatinate.

Cities (<i>Amberg</i> the principal)	-	-	-	17
Market towns	-	-	-	40
Country markets	-	-	-	205
Villages	-	-	-	1,619
——— uninhabited	-	-	-	606
Convents	-	-	-	18
Parish churches	-	-	-	117
Affistant churches	-	-	-	195
Parishes	-	-	-	150
Curates	-	-	-	128
Monasteries	-	-	-	282
				Nunneries

TOUR THROUGH GERMANY. 293

Nunneries	-	-	-	37
Burghers	-	-	-	5,353

Landgraviate of Leuchtenberg.

Cities	-	-	-	1
Market towns	-	-	-	3
Villages	-	-	-	75

Principality of Neuberg.

Cities (<i>Neuberg</i> the principal)	-	-	-	11
Churches	-	-	-	354
Parishes	-	-	-	90
Hearths	-	-	-	17,233

Principality of Sulzbach.

Cities	-	-	-	4
Lutheran parishes	-	-	-	30
Catholic	-	-	-	15

Lower, or Palatinate on the Rhine.

Cities (<i>Manheim</i> and <i>Heidelberg</i> the principal)	-	-	-	41
Market towns	-	-	-	16
Villages	-	-	-	838
	U	3		Farms

294 - TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Farms	-	-	-	122
Churches	-	-	-	795
Hearths	-	-	-	56,570
Calvinistical clergy	-	-	-	500
----- churches	-	-	-	427
Catholic clergy	-	-	-	400
Lutheran inhabitants	-	-	-	50,000
----- parishes	-	-	-	85

Dutchy of Juliers.

Cities (<i>Juliers</i> the principal)	-	-	-	9
Hearths	-	-	-	40,442
Buildings	-	-	-	66,909
Churches	-	-	-	371

Dutchy of Berg.

Cities (<i>Düsseldorf</i> the principal)	-	-	-	9
Market towns	-	-	-	8
Hearths	-	-	-	35,942
Buildings	-	-	-	51,471
Churches	-	-	-	202
Parochial clergy	-	-	-	197
Calvinists	-	-	-	44,646
Lutherans	-	-	-	36,807
Jews.	-	-	-	1,300

Annual

Annual Revenue of Bavaria.

About 10,000,000 florins (1,031,250 l. sterling.

Debts in all 40 millions of florins.

Military Establishment of Bavaria.

5,000 Infantry.

1,500 Cavalry.

200 Artillery.

Staff officers out of service, sufficient for 25,000.

Productions of Bavaria.

Corn, cattle, wood, and salt. Its iron mines form an important object, and furnish employment for thousands.

Revenue of all the Territories in the Palatinate-Electorate.

About 3,500,000 florins.

Military Establishment of the whole Palatinate.

12,000 men.

U 4

Productions.

Productions.

Corn, wine, fruit, hemp, flax, and tobacco.

The dutchy of Berg and Juliers contains a number of manufacturers, who are computed to be about 150,000, without reckoning the margraviate of Bergen-op-Zoom and the seignory of Ravenstein, which are not very considerable.

ELECTORATE OF SAXONY.

The Electoral Circle contains

Cities (<i>Wittenberg</i> the principal)	-	24
Market towns	-	3
Villages	-	494
Noblemen's seats	-	164
Parishes	-	156
Bailiwicks	-	11

Circle of Turingia.

Cities (<i>Weisenfels</i> , the principal)	-	19
Market towns	-	6
Villages		

TOUR THROUGH GERMANY. 297

Villages	-	-	-	494
Noblemen's seats	-	-	-	154
Parishes	-	-	-	315
Bailiwicks	-	-	-	13

Misnia.

Cities (<i>Dresden</i> and <i>Meissen</i> the principals)	-	-	-	39
Market towns	-	-	-	4
Villages	-	-	-	1223
Noble estates	-	-	-	314
Bailiwicks	-	-	-	17

Leipsic.

Cities (<i>Leipsic</i> the principal)	-	-	-	32
Villages	-	-	-	1056
Immediate vassals	-	-	-	214
Mediate vassals	-	-	-	150
Bailiwicks	-	-	-	15

Erzgebirg.

Cities (<i>Freyburg</i> the principal)	-	-	-	54
Market towns	-	-	-	10
Villages	-	-	-	761
				Noble

298 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Noble estates	-	-	-	263
Bailiwicks, including the country of Schönburg	-	-	-	1

Voightland.

Cities (<i>Plauen</i> the principal)	-	-	-	15
Villages	-	-	-	323
Noble estates	-	-	-	155
Bailiwicks	-	-	-	3

Neustadt.

Cities (<i>Neustadt</i> the principal)	-	-	-	7
Market towns	-	-	-	2
Villages	-	-	-	229

INCORPORATED PROVINCES.

Bishoprick of Merseburg.

Cities (<i>Merseburg</i> the principal)	-	-	-	7
Market towns	-	-	-	1
Villages	-	-	-	212
Noble estates	-	-	-	78
Bailiwicks	-	-	-	4

Naumburg

Naumburg and Zeiz.

Cities	-	-	-	-	5
Villages	-	-	-	-	140

Principality of Querfurth.

Cities (<i>Querfurth</i> the principal)	-	4
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Part of the Country of Henneberg.

Cities (<i>Subla</i>)	-	-	-	2
Villages	-	-	-	50
Other places	-	-	-	17

Part of the Country of Mansfeld.

Cities (<i>Eisleben</i> the principal)	-	5
Villages	- - -	42
Acres of arable and wood land		40,000

County of Barby and Gommern.

Upper Lusatia.

Cities (<i>Bauzen</i> the principal)	-	6
Market towns	- -	23
Wendish villages	- -	450

Protestant

300 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Protestant churches	-	-	54
Catholic ditto	-	-	8

Lower Lusatia.

Cities (<i>Luckau</i> the principal)	-	4
Market towns	-	17

Revenue.

7 Millions of rix-dollars.

Military Establishment.

26,189 men.

Cavalry, 5,112 men—8 reg. or 32 squad.

Infantry, 18,152 men—16 reg. or 29 bat.

Artillery, 1988.

Smaller corps, about 1,073.

Public Debt.

Money borrowed on taxes 25,000,000

Due from the Chamber of

Revenue - - 6,000,000

Debts of the court - 6,000,000

Rix-dollars 37,000,000

Soil,

Soil, Productions, &c. &c.

The soil in the Electoral dominions is excellent and well cultivated. The principal products are corn, oil, wine, and fruits; also hemp, flax, tobacco, hops, saffron, &c. The forests furnish sufficient timber and wood, and the mines yield large quantities of silver, copper, iron, lead, &c. and the celebrated Saxon cobalt, whence the beautiful smalt blue is formed. The china manufactured at *Dresden* and *Meissen* is a great article of commerce.

There are three universities, of which *Leipfic* is the principal. At the fair 5000 volumes are published upon an average annually, and dispersed throughout Europe.

The Electorate produces almost all the different species of precious stones; as, diamonds, topazes, hyacinths, rubies, granates, amethysts, sapphires, and opals:

different species of agates, as chalcedonians and cornelians, jasper, &c.

The city of Leipzig is one of the greatest marts in Germany. The fairs at Easter and Michaelmas are frequented by merchants of all nations.

BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG.

DIVISION.

Principality of Calenberg.

Cities (<i>Hanover</i> and <i>Göttingen</i> the principals)	-	-	-	19
Market towns	-	-	-	17
Lutheran parochial churches	-	-	-	210
Calvinistical ditto	-	-	-	5
Catholic ditto	-	-	-	6
Lutheran abbies	-	-	-	2
Catholic monastery	-	-	-	1
Lutheran convents for ladies	-	-	-	5
Taxable hearths	-	-	-	24,170
In the country of Spiegelberg	-	-	-	231

Princi-

Principality of Grubenhagen.

Cities (<i>Eimbeck</i> the principal)	-	5
Mine towns, lately exchanged by Brunswick - Wolfenbüttel for another district	- -	4
Parochial churches	- -	44
Taxable hearths	- -	6,973

*Principality of Lüneburg, or Celle, with
the Country of Dannenberg.*

Cities (<i>Lüneburg</i> the principal)	-	11
Market towns	- -	13
Parochial churches, with two Cal- vinistical ones	- -	200
Taxable hearths	- -	4,084

Dutchy of Lauenburg.

Cities (<i>Lauenburg</i> the principal)	-	3
Market towns	- -	1
Noble villages	- -	27
Taxable hearths	- -	3,532

Dutchy

Dutchy of Bremen.

Cities (<i>Bremen</i> and <i>Stade</i>)	-	2
Market towns	-	12
Lutheran churches	-	118
Calvinistical ones	-	7
Taxable hearths	-	22,276
New villages, with 747 hearths		41

Principality of Verden.

Cities (<i>Verden</i>)	-	1
Market towns	-	1
Villages and domain farms	-	220
Taxable hearths	-	2,231

Land Hadeln.

Taxable hearths	-	3,075
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Country of Hoya.

Cities (<i>Nienburg</i>)	-	1
Market towns	-	13
Parishes	-	54
Hearths	-	9,282

Country

County of Diepholz.

Cities (<i>Diepholz</i>)	-	-	-	1
Market towns	-	-	-	4
Parishes (one Catholic)	-	-	-	10
Hearths	-	-	-	2,099

County of Bentheim.

Cities (<i>Bentheim</i>)	-	-	-	3
Market towns	-	-	-	1
Hearths	-	-	-	5,432

Nota—This county is mortgaged to the house of Hanover, and not yet redeemed.

County of Hohenstein.

Hearths	-	-	-	1,365
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Annual Revenue,

About 5,500,000 rix dollars, or 820,000 l. sterling.

The Hartz mines produce a million of Rhenish florins; or, deducting all the expences, a surplus of 453,000 dollars.

Military Establishment.

26,048 men, viz.

Cavalry	-	-	-	4,202
Infantry	-	-	-	13,762
Artillery	-	-	-	668
Provincial infantry			-	5,500
Garrison ditto		-	-	2,584

Soil, Productions, &c.

In some parts of the before mentioned country there are extensive heaths, and some of the lands are marshy; but in other parts they are very rich, and well cultivated. The soil in general produces abundance of corn, fruits, hemp, flax, tobacco, and madder. The salt springs are numerous, and very productive. The inhabitants breed a number of excellent horses, of which there are many in the electoral stables at Hanover and those of the royal stables at London. The forests produce large quantities of wood and timber,

timber, and the bowels of the mountains abound in all sorts of metals and minerals. The manufactures, consisting chiefly of linen, oil-skins, articles of cotton, &c. are exported from Bremen and Haarb-urg, admirably situated for commerce on the river Elbe. Few countries can have greater opportunities for trade than this; which is evident from the flourishing condition of the adjacent cities, Hamburg and Bremen.

The Hartz forest, or *Sylva Hercynia*, mentioned by Cæsar, is very extensive and romantic, (See the foregoing description of it under the head of Excursion from Hamburg,) especially upon the summit of the *Brocken*, which is the highest mountain of that part of the country.

A description of the celebrated university of Göttingen, see the foregoing under the head of excursion from Hamburg.

DOMINIONS OF THE ELECTOR OF MENTZ.

DIVISIONS.

The Archbishoprick contains

Cities (<i>Mentz</i> the principal)	-	41
Market towns	-	21
Chaplaincies and parishes	-	556
Clergy in general	-	2,400

Territories in Thuringia.

Cities (<i>Erfurt</i> the principal)	-	2
Market towns	-	1
Villages	-	73
Convents	-	8
Parochial clergy	-	73

Eichsfeld.

Cities (<i>Heiligenstadt</i> the principal)	-	4
Market towns	-	3
Villages	-	150
Clergy, without the religious orders	-	113

Bishoprick

Bishoprick of Worms.

Cities (<i>Worms</i> and <i>New Leiningen</i>)	2
Market towns	1
Scattered places	20

Annual Revenue,

About 2,000,000 florins.

The tax on wine alone produces about 120,000 rix-dollars.

Military Establishment,

About 12,000 men, militia included.

Soil, Productions, &c.

The archbishoprick abounds with the finest wines, on the beautiful banks of the Rhine. (See my description on that head.)

The country of Thuringia is remarkably fertile; the greatest part of the inhabitants are Protestants, except in five villages. In the city of Erfurt is an uni-

versity, and a Catholic monastery for natives of Scotland.

In the country of Eichsfeld the soil is not very fruitful, and the inhabitants are poor. The principal manufactures are serge and linen. Tobacco and flax are cultivated; and at Duderstadt the greatest means of subsisting is beer brewing.

The bishoprick of Worms is, for the most part, mountainous and woody; but has some arable land, meadows, and wine.

DOMINIONS OF THE ELECTOR OF TREVES.

Archbishoprick of Treves contains

Cities and small towns (*Treves* the principal) - - - 29

Nota—The free nobility, or knight-hood of the Empire, possess one third of the estates.

The

The Chapter consists of forty Canons; among whom are sixteen Capitulars, and twenty-four *Domicelly*. They must all be descended from ancient families, and be enabled to exhibit sixteen ancestors capable of being admitted to tournament.

Bishoprick of Augspurg.

Cities (<i>Dillingen</i> the principal)	-	2
Small towns	- - -	11

Nota—The Chapter consists of forty persons. A prebendary brings in about 1700 florins, but this depends on the plenty or scarcity of corn.

Princely Priory of Ellwangen.

Cities (<i>Ellwangen</i>)	-	1
Small towns	- - -	6

Annual Revenue,

About 800,000 florins.

x 4

Treves

312 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Treves	-	-	600,000 florins.
Augspurg	-	-	100,000
Ellwangen	-	-	90,000

Military Establishment.

About 7,000 men—40 Life-guards included.

Soil, Productions, &c.

The country of the archbishoprick is mountainous and woody, containing good pasturage for cattle, and in many places fruitful arable land. The growth of wine on the Mosel is very considerable. There are mines of stone, coal, calamy, iron, copper, lead, tin, and some of silver.

The ancient inhabitants were called *Treviri*, from whom the country and principal city take their names.

The waters of Selters are very celebrated, and profitable to the Elector.

DOMINIONS OF THE ELECTOR OF COLOGNE.

DIVISION OF THE ELECTORATE.

The Archbishoprick.

Municipal cities (<i>Bonn</i> the principal)	17
Small towns - - -	5
Domains - - -	5,030 acres.
The Chapter - - -	7,570
The other clergy - - -	90,758

County of Rechlinghaussen.

Cities (<i>Rechlinghaussen</i> the principal)	2
Liberties - - -	4
Villages - - -	7
Houses - - -	3,000
Convents - - -	5

Dutchy of Westphalia.

Cities (<i>Brilon</i> the principal) -	25
Small towns - - -	12
Convents	

314 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Convents and other religious found-
ations - - - 18

Bishoprick of Münster.

Cities (*Münster* the principal) - 13
Small towns - - - 12
Convents - - - 44
Houses free from contribution 15,000

Annual Revenue.

One million Rhenish florins; and the
commandery of the Teutonic Order,
which is valued at 500,000 florins; be-
sides Münster, which is about 500,000.
The whole amounts to two millions of
florins.

Military Establishment.

6,000 men.

One regiment of Infantry—14 compa-
nies, 1,006 men, of which 11 companies
are stationed at Bonn and different cities.

One company of Hussars.

One

One ditto Life-guards, 50 men.

In the bishoprick of Münster,

4 Regiments of Infantry.

A troop of Horse-guards.

A corp of Artillery.

Which are all maintained by the Chapter.

Public Debt.

3,000,000 rix-dollars.

Soil, Productions, &c.

Some part of the archbishoprick country is mountainous and woody; another sandy; and a third, very fertile.

The dutchy of Westphalia abounds in iron ore, calamy, lead, copper, and some silver. The soil is not very fruitful, but there are fine woods and meadows.

The country of Münster in general is level, and the heaths very extensive. There are some fruitful plains, fine woods and turf, together with good quarries of stones; and the rivers abound with fish.

SAXE-WEIMAR.

Principality of Weimar.

Cities and small towns - - 15

The principal are *Weimar* and *Jena*;
the latter is a famous university.

Principality of Eisenach.

Cities and small towns (*Eisenach*
the principal - - - 6

*Henneberg and Bailiwicks of Ilmenau,
Kalt, Nordheim and Ostheim.*

Cities (*Ilmenau* the principal) - 3
Small towns - - - 2

Annual Revenue.

600,000 dollars.

Military Establishment.

One company of 80 men, Guards.

Soil

Soil and Productions.

The principality of Weimar is mountainous and woody.

The principality of Eisenach has mines of copper and iron, together with some allum and vitriol, and some salt springs.

DOMINIONS OF
THE DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA.

Principality of Gotha.

Cities (<i>Gotha</i> the principal)	-	6
Small towns	- -	6
Villages	- - -	164
Parishes	- - -	124
Filials, or chapels of ease	-	58
Bailiwicks	- - -	9
Houses	- - -	17,776

Altenberg.

Cities (<i>Altenberg</i> the principal)	-	13
Small towns, villages, and manor-		
farms	- - -	608

Annual

Annual Revenue.

800,000 dollars.

Military Establishment.

One company of Guards, 160 men.

One corps of Artillery.

Soil and Productions.

The soil of the principality is very fertile, and the inhabitants of the capital carry on a considerable trade in woollen manufactures, porcelain, &c.

The soil of the principality of Altenberg is, for the greatest part, fertile in corn, and abounds in good pasturage. There are extensive woods; and the mines yield copper and cobalt, together with vitriol, and other minerals.

SAXE-

SAXE COBURG—SAALFELD.

Principality of Coburg.

Cities (<i>Coburg</i> the principal)	-	3
Different places	- - -	163
Houses	- - -	4431
Churches	- - -	50

Part of the Principality of Altenberg.

Cities (<i>Saalfeld</i> the principal)	-	4
Bailiwicks	- - -	3

Annual Revenue.

80,000 rix-dollars.

Military Establishment.

Grenadiers and musqueteers 150 men.
The militia consists of one battalion of
three companies of 120 men.

Soil and Productions.

The soil is fertile, and there are fine
pasture grounds. There are also some
silver,

silver, copper, and iron mines; good pit-coal, alabaster and marble. The most usual exports are wool, fatted sheep, and black cattle. At Coburg is a fine porcelain manufactory.

SAXE-HILBURGHAUSEN.

Part of Coburg.

Cities (<i>Hilburghausen</i> the principal)	5
Small towns - - -	2
Villages - - -	117

Part of Henneberg.

Small towns (<i>Behrungen</i>) -	1
Villages - - -	4

Annual Revenue.

80,000 dollars.

Military Establishment.

About 100 men Infantry, and 50 ditto Hussars.

The

The soil is very productive, and pretty much the same as the former.

SAXE-MEINUNGEN.

Cities (<i>Meinungen</i> the principal)			3
Small towns	-	-	2
Bailiwicks	-	-	6
Places in general	-	-	250

Part of the Principality of Coburg.

Cities (<i>Sonneberg</i>)	-	-	1
Small towns	-	-	4
Villages	-	-	70
Habitable houses	-	-	2,193
Acres of arable land	-	-	50,000
One large forest.			

Annual Revenue.

60,000 florins, from the forest alone.

Military, soil, and productions, nearly the same as the former.

BAYREUTH—ANSPACH.

DOMINIONS OF THE MARGRAVE.

Principality of Bayreuth.

Cities (<i>Bayreuth</i> the principal)	-	18
Market towns	-	36
Parishes	-	196
Noblemen's seats	-	250

Principality of Anspach.

Cities (<i>Anspach</i> the principal)	-	15
Market towns	-	17

Annual Revenue.

Bayreuth	-	900,000 florins.
Anspach	-	1,200,000 ditto.

Military Establishment.

- 3 Regiments of Infantry.
- 1 Corps of Hussars.
- 1 Troop of Horse-guards.

Soil

Soil and Productions.

In the principality of Bayreuth, the country is partly mountainous and partly sandy. There are mines which produce iron, vitriol, antimony, copper, and lead. There are fine crystals likewise, and marble of all colours. Some of the mountains are covered with pines. At Erlangen there is an university. The French refugees manufacture stockings and hats in that place; the other manufactures are porcelain, and woollen cloths, of which large quantities are exported.

The soil in the principality of Anspach is better than Bayreuth. On the Mayn is a good product of wine, and the breed of cattle is excellent. At Schwabach the manufactures are very numerous and in high repute, particularly those of gold and silver lace.

DOMINIONS OF
THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-
WOLFENBÜTTEL.

DISTRICTS.

Wolfenbüttel—Schöning—The Hartz Forest—The Weser—Principality of Blankenberg—Bailiwick of Thedinghausen in Westphalia.

Cities (<i>Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel</i> the principal)	-	-	-	10
Market towns	-	-	-	8
Convents and other religious foundations	-	-	-	17
Villages	-	-	-	386

Annual Revenue.

Above 1,600,000 rix-dollars.

Public Debt.

The public debt in the year 1770 amounted to about 7,000,000 of dollars;
but

but through the prudent management of the present sovereign, more than two millions were paid off before the year 1780; and by the continuation of his wife government, the whole was liquidated in the year 1792.

Military Establishment.

5,500 men.

In the war of 1757 the number of troops amounted to 12,000 men.

The present Duke commands a regiment in the Prussian service, which is quartered at Halberstadt in time of peace, near his dominions.

Soil and Productions.

The country abounds with woods and rich mines. The manufactures are numerous, the most famous of which are those of looking-glasses and porcelain. There are iron and salt-works, and near Blankenberg are marbles of every colour. From Brunf-

326 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

wick they export great quantities of mum,
linens, leather, &c.

At Helmstadt is a celebrated university,
founded in 1756, which before Göttingen
was founded, was common to all the
Brunswick dominions. Holtzminden is
conveniently situated for trade on the
Wefer.

DOMINIONS OF THE DUKE OF MECKLENBURG.

Schwerin.

Cities and small towns (<i>Schwerin</i> and <i>Rostock</i> the principal)	-	31
Noble estates and farms	-	1,100
Ducal estates farmed out	-	316
— villages	-	550
Lutheran convents for ladies	-	3

Strelitz.

Cities (<i>Neu</i> and <i>Alt Strelitz</i> the principal)	-	9
Villages		

TOUR THROUGH GERMANY. 327

Villages more than	-	-	150
Ducal domains and farms, including Ratzeburg, more than	-	-	200

Principality of Ratzeburg.

Small towns	-	-	2
Villages, and buildings for the purpose of agriculture	-	-	90

Annual Revenue.

The income of the whole country of Mecklenburg Schwerin is about 500,000 dollars; and that of Strelitz, with domains and regalia, amounts to 350,000.

Military Establishment.

- 1 Squadron of Guards, 60 men.
- 1 Ditto Hussars, 16 men.
- 1 Regiment of Infantry, of 5 comp.
- 1 Ditto Grenadiers, 5 companies.

About 1,500 men in all.

That of the principality of Strelitz amounts only to 50 men.

Soil and Productions.

The soil is sandy, and the heaths very extensive, with moors, woods, fens, and quarries; of late, however, the country has been much improved. There are salt-springs, alum, iron, and some copper. The lakes are very numerous, and from one to three German miles in length; but in many places the eminences are covered with woods, interspersed with corn lands, and the vallies with pasturage and water, which give the country a very agreeable appearance.

Rostock is conveniently situated for trade, and exports, from the haven of Warnemünde, various commercial articles, particularly wood and leather. Rostock has an university.

DOMI-

DOMINIONS OF
THE DUKE OF WIRTEMBERG.

Cities large and small (<i>Stutgard</i> the principal)	-	-	-	68
Market towns, villages and hamlets	1,200			
Lutheran church bailiwicks	-			618
Calvinistical Waldenses	-			8
Catholic communities	-	-		14
Vacant bailiwicks	-	-		135
Lutheran parishes	-	-		555
Filials, or chapels of ease	-			829
Jews	-	-	-	426

Princely Country of Monbelliard.

Cities (<i>Monbelliard</i> the principal)	-			1
Villages	-	-	-	50

Nota—This country does not belong to any of the Circles.

Annual Revenue.

2,000,000 florins.

The

The Public Debt

being formerly 16,000,000 florins, but is now liquidated.

Military Establishment.

6,000 men.

During the war 1759 the military consisted of 14,000 men.

Soil and Productions.

The country is very fertile, and the climate one of the best and warmest in all Germany (except the Rhinish). Grain is so plentiful that large quantities are exported, particularly spelt. There are abundance of orchards and vineyards. The common beverage of the people is wine, which they purchase at fourpence a quart. The mines produce silver and copper, and some iron. The *figilata* here is reckoned preferable to that of Malta. The marbles are finely variegated; and

there are agate chryftalline pebbles which cut glafs. The chief manufactures are filk, linen, and woollen.

DOMINIONS OF THE DUKE OF DEUX-PONTS.

Superior places and other baili-
wicks, which compofe the whole

dutchy - - - - 12

Homberg and *Lichtenberg* the principal.

Annual Revenue.

900,000 florins.

Military Eftabliſhment.

A company of foot Life-guards, and a corps of Huffars, befides a company of difciplined militia, in each of the ſuperior bailiwicks.

The duke is the firſt in rank among the princes of the Empire on the Secular Bench.

DOMI-

DOMINIONS OF
THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE-
CASSEL.

*Country of Cassel; Part of Henneberg—
Ditto of Herschfeld.*

Cities (<i>Cassel</i> the principal)	-	43
Castles	-	31
Taxable houses	-	55,000
Churches	-	1,215
Parishes	-	40
Ecclesiastical foundations	-	48

Country of Schauenburg.

Cities (<i>Rinteln</i> the principal)	-	5
Market towns	-	1
Villages	-	89

Country of Hanau.

Cities (<i>Hanau</i> the principal)	-	4
Market towns	-	15
Villages	-	66
Separate farms	-	20

Annual

Annual Revenue.

1,600,000 dollars.

Besides 500,000 from Hanau.

The last landgrave left a treasure of 60,000,000 florins to the present; besides which large sums have been received from the British government for troops, not to mention the legacy of the princess Amelia.

Military Establishment.

About 15,000 men in all.

Soil and Productions.

The country is for the most part hilly and woody, though not without good corn lands and pasturage. There are silver, copper, lead, and iron mines, alum, vitriol, pit-coal, salt springs, &c.

At Cassel are manufactories of silk, cloth, gold lace, &c.

At Marburg and Rindeln are universities.

DOMI-

DOMINIONS OF
THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE-
DARMSTADT.

Upper County of Katzenellenbogen.

Darmstadt the principal.

Upper Hesse.

Gießen the principal. There is an university.

Hanau Lichtenberg.

Pixmasens the principal.

Annual Revenue.

1,150,000 florins.

The old debt is now liquidated.

Military Establishment.

4,000 men.

The country is very fertile in corn and wine, and in every respect one of the finest in all Germany.

DOMI-

DOMINIONS OF
THE MARGRAVE OF BADEN.

Cities (*Carlsruhe* the principal) about 20
Several market towns.

Annual Revenue.

1,200,000 florins.

The debt of the former government is
now liquidated.

Military Establishment.

3,000 Men, among whom are 300
cavalry.

The whole margraviate is a fertile
country, abounding with corn, wine,
hemp, flax, and wood; manufactures are
very much encouraged by the present
patriotic prince; and every thing is in a
very flourishing condition.

DOMI-

DOMINIONS OF
THE DUKE OF OLDENBURG.

Dutchy of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.

Cities (<i>Oldenburg</i> and <i>Delmenhorst</i> the principal)	-	-	-	2
Hearths	-	-	-	13,310
Other buildings	-	-	-	9,340

Bishoprick of Eutin.

Cities (<i>Eutin</i> the principal)	-	1
Some villages.		

Annual Revenue.

350,000 florins.

Military Establishment.

100 men.

This country has excellent pasturage,
and produces a remarkably good breed of
horned cattle and horses.

DOMI-

DOMINIONS OF
THE PRINCE OF ANHALT.

Principality of Anhalt Dessau.

Cities (<i>Dessau</i> the principal)	-	5
Market towns	- - -	3
Villages and Outbuildings	- -	60
Besides many other estates in East Prussia.		

Principality of Cöthen.

Cities (<i>Cöthen</i> the principal)	-	3
Market towns and villages	-	70

Principality of Bernburg.

Cities (<i>Bernburg</i> the principal)	-	6
Bailiwicks	- - -	8

Principality of Zerbst.

Cities (<i>Zerbst</i> the principal)	-	4
Bailiwicks	- - -	7
Market towns and villages	-	72
Noble estates	- - -	8

Seignory of Jever.

Cities (<i>Jever</i>)	-	-	-	1
Parishes	-	-	-	19

Annual Revenue.

700,000 dollars.

Military Establishment.

2 Regiments ; infantry and cavalry.

Soil and Productions.

Part of the country is fertile in barley and wheat, and there are woods of oak, beach, poplar, elm, &c. There are also good hop grounds.

In the principality of Bernburg there are some profitable mines of silver, lead, copper, &c.

The manufacture of gold and silver, at Zerbst is very profitable.

DOMINIONS OF
THE PRINCES OF NASSAU;

Viz. The House of Orange, or Nassau
—Diez—Dillenburg—Siegen—and Saar-
brück.

Cities (the principal are <i>Diez</i> , <i>Dillenburg</i> , <i>Siegen</i> , <i>Herborn</i> , and <i>Saarbrück</i>)	-	-	-	7
Market towns	-	-	-	8
Villages	-	-	-	360

Annual Revenue.

400,000 florins.

The country is woody and mountain-
ous, but has good arable and meadow land.

DOMINIONS OF
THE PRINCES OF SWARTZBURG.

Cities (<i>Arnstadt</i> the principal)	-	5
Bailiwicks	- - - -	13
Market towns	- - - -	17
	Z 2	<i>Princely</i>

Princely Line of Rudolstadt.

Cities (<i>Rudolstadt</i> the principal)	-	7
Market towns	- - -	3

Annual Revenue.

160,000 florins.

This country has several very beautiful and fertile parts. The forests abound in timber, deer, wild boars, &c. There are a few mines of silver and copper; and some profitable salt works.

DOMINIONS OF
THE PRINCE OF WALDECK.

Cities (<i>Corbach</i> the principal)	-	13
Small towns	- - -	1

Country of Pyrmont.

Towns (<i>Pyrmont</i>)	- - -	1
Villages	- - -	10

Annual Revenue.

160,000 dollars.

Military

Military Establishment.

All the before mentioned principalities have each some companies of infantry, and about 50 hussars besides.

The country of Waldeck is mountainous and woody.

Pyrmont, which is celebrated throughout Europe on account of the mineral waters, produces 30,000 florins annually.

DOMINIONS OF
THE COUNTS DE LIPPE.

Lippe and Schauenburg together.

Cities (<i>Lemgow</i> the principal)	-	5
Market towns	- - -	4
Peasantries	- - -	152

Annual Revenue in all.

200,000 dollars.

Military.

50 Men, hussars; and 50 infantry.

7 3

The

The cultivation of flax is much encouraged, and both the men and women spin, and weave the linen, which is the chief manufacture.

DOMINIONS OF THE PRINCE AND COUNTS OF REUS.

All the territories contain,

Cities (<i>Graix</i> and <i>Gera</i> the principal)	9
Market towns	3
Villages	231
Domain estates	38
Noble estates	75

Annual Revenue.

The whole amounts to 200,000 dollars.

Military.

1 Company of hussars, and
50 Men, infantry.

The territories are hilly, but not unfruitful. There are some minerals.

DOMI-

DOMINIONS OF THE COUNTS OF WERNIGERODE.

Cities (<i>Wernigerode</i>)	-	-	1
Noble estates	-	-	9
Inhabitants of the villages	-	-	6,000

Annual Revenue.

160,000 dollars.

Military, as the former.

There are fine woods in this country, good pasturage and corn lands, rich mines of copper, silver, iron, and some other minerals.

DOMINIONS OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF SALSBURG.

Cities (<i>Salzburg</i> the principal)	-	-	6
Market towns	-	-	25

Annual Revenue.

1,500,000 florins.

z 4

Military.

Military.

1 Regiment of 1000 men,
50 Halberdeers, and
50 Yeomen guards.

This country consists entirely of mountains and vallies. Scarcely any grain is sown; but the grafs is of a peculiar excellence, and feeds fine cattle. The salt works are celebrated, and very productive. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and *lapis calaminaris*. The steel and brafs manufactures are in high repute.

BISHOPRICK OF PASSAU.

Cities (*Passau*) - - - 1

The number of villages is about - 42

Revenue.

200,000 florins.

Military.

Military.

1 Company of 100 men.

50 Hussars.

Some part of the bishoprick is mountainous, and another marshy. Manufactures are badly encouraged.

BISHOPRICK OF BAMBERG.

Cities (*Bamberg* the principal) - 18

Market towns - - - 15

Revenue.

700,000 florins.

Military.

1 Company of 100 men.

50 Hussars.

The soil of Bamberg is good, and produces all sorts of grain, fruits, and wine. In the neighbourhood of the capital are such numbers of laurel, fig, lemon, and
orange

346 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

orange trees, that this spot is generally called the garden of Italy.

BISHOPRICK OF WÜRTZBURG.

Cities (<i>Würzburg</i> the principal)	-	30
Market towns	-	11
Taxable families	-	32,705
Lutheran Parishes	-	25

Revenue.

800,000 florins.

Military.

2 Companies of infantry, 150 men.

50 Hussars.

50 Life-guards.

This country is very fertile in corn, likewise in wine which is very finely flavoured.

BISHOPRICK OF SPIRE.

Cities (<i>Bruchsal</i> the principal)	-	8
Market towns	-	1
		Bailiwicks

TOUR THROUGH GERMANY. 347

Bailiwicks	-	-	-	10
Villages about	-	-	-	96

Revenue.

300,000 florins.

Military.

1 Company of infantry.

50 Hussars.

The country is mostly woody, and mountainous; but in some parts there are good arable lands, wine, chefnuts, and almonds.

BISHOPRICK OF HILDESHEIM.

Cities (<i>Hildesheim</i> the principal)	-	-	-	8
Market towns	-	-	-	4
Bailiwicks	-	-	-	16
Places in general	-	-	-	234
Noble estates	-	-	-	74

Revenue.

259,548 dollars.

Military.

Military.

1. Company of 50 infantry.
25 Hussars.

The greatest part of this country has a good soil, and is well cultivated. The woods are extensive, and large quantities of timber are exported for shipping by the way of Bremen. There are considerable iron works.

BISHOPRICK OF PADERBORN.

Cities (<i>Paderborn</i> the principal)	-	23
Principal market towns	-	1
Villages	-	136
Other single places	-	20
Catholic parish churches	-	95

Revenue.

600,000 florins.

Military.

- 1 Company infantry, 100 men.
50 Hussars.

This

This country has extensive heaths; but for the most part it is fertile, and has a good breed of cattle. There are iron mines and salt springs.

BISHOPRICK OF OSNABRÜCK.

Cities (<i>Osnabrück</i> the principal)	-	4
Market towns	- - -	3
Hearths	- - -	20,000

Revenue.

180,000 florins.

Military.

About 200 men, besides 50 hussars.

The principal produce of this country is rye and flax. The linens are very famous, and are exported to Holland and other countries.

BISHOPRICK OF LIEGE.

Cities (<i>Liege</i> the principal)	-	26
Villages	- - -	1,400

Revenue.

Revenue.

1,200,000 florins.

Military.

About 308 men infantry, 80 hussars.

The soil is fertile in corn and pasturage. There are large forests, and mines of copper, lead, iron, and stone-coal. The mineral waters at Spa are too well known, to the English in particular, to require a description. The manufactory of fire-arms at Liege is very famous.

BISHOPRICK OF FULDA.

Cities (<i>Fulda</i> the principal)	-	8
Market towns	- - -	2
Bailiwicks	- - -	20
Parish churches	- - -	60
Filial	- - -	94
Lutheran churches	- - -	15

Revenue.

300,000 florins.

II

Military.

Military.

100 Men, infantry.

50 Hussars.

This country is in general mountainous and woody ; but has some arable lands and salt springs.

DANISH HOLSTEIN.

Cities (<i>Glückstadt</i> and <i>Altona</i> the principal)	-	-	-	14
Small towns	-	-	-	18
Villages	-	-	-	2,500

This country has chiefly marshy lands ; but grain of all kinds is plentiful. The horses are famous. At Altona trade is in a flourishing condition, and the exports of all kinds daily increase.

SWEDISH POMERANIA.

Cities (<i>Stralsund</i> and <i>Greifswald</i> the principal)	-	-	14
Parishes	-	-	100
Estates, villages, and farms	-	-	1,080
			The

352 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

The country is level, and in some parts its soil is sandy. There are some forests and turfs for fuel. The lakes are numerous and large. Great quantities of corn, and other commercial articles, are exported from Stralsund, where there are many wealthy merchants.

To this country belongs the district of Wismar, which contains, besides the principal city of Wismar, 2 bailiwicks, and 32 villages.

IMPERIAL CITIES.

IN THE CIRCLE OF SWABIA.

AUGSBURG.

Villages belonging to the city of

Augsburg	-	-	-	1
Clergy	-	-	-	517
Houses in the city	-	-	-	5,000
Inhabitants	-	-	-	40,000

This

This was formerly one of the most distinguished cities in Germany, and has long been celebrated for the great number of its artists in the tin and silver manufactories. trade is considerable. The magistracy consists of forty-five persons; thirty-one of whom are patricians, four, such as have married patricians' daughters, five merchants, and five of the commonalty.

ULM.

Inhabitants in the city	-	18,000
Houses - - -	-	2,300
Town in the territory	- -	1

Ulm has a great trade in wine, linen, and other commercial articles, which are exported conveniently by means of the Danube.

HALL.

Scattered places	- - -	59
In the Circle of Franconia	-	99

354 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Inhabitants in the city	-	-	6,700
Burghers	-	-	1,600

The inhabitants of this place are chiefly salt-boilers, and handicraft men. The salt-works are very famous.

REUTLINGEN.

Inhabitants in the city	-	8,600
Parochial villages belonging to it		4
Hamlet	- - -	1

NORDLINGEN.

In the city, houses	-	-	800
Inhabitants	-	-	8,300

HEILBRON.

Houses	-	-	-	1,103
Inhabitants	-	-	-	9,000

A commandery of the Teutonic Order.

Heilbron is well built, and has a considerable trade in Neckar wines.

ROTH-

ROTHWEIL.

In this place the Emperor has a Tribunal, which extends its jurisdiction over the Circle of Swabia, Franconia, and the Rhine.

GEMÜND.

Parochial villages - - - 13

MEMMINGEN.

Scattered places belonging to the

city	-	-	-	-	21
Inhabitants in the city	-	-	-	-	8,000
Houses	-	-	-	-	1,200
Burghers	-	-	-	-	1,800

Has a good trade with Swisserland and Italy, in salt, linen, hops, grain, &c.

KEMPTEN.

No villages, but many estates, and a considerable annual revenue arising from rentals and the interest of money.

356 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

Houses in the city	-	-	430
Inhabitants	-	-	4,000

KAUFBEUREN.

Houses	-	-	480
Inhabitants	-	-	6,000
Parochial villages belonging to the city	5		

RAVENSBURG.

Houses	-	-	803
Inhabitants	-	-	3,602

BIBERACH.

Houses	-	-	900
Inhabitants	-	-	6,600
Burghers	-	-	900

LINDAU.

Houses	-	-	800
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This city is situated on the island in the Lake of Constanz, and from that circumstance has been called the Venice of Swabia.

WEIL.

Inhabitants	-	-	1,600
			IN

IN THE CIRCLE OF BAVARIA.

RATISBON.

Houses	-	-	-	2,300
Inhabitants	-	-	-	22,000

The Diet brings a great deal of money to this place, and its trade to Vienna in corn, wood, and all sorts of provisions, is very considerable.

IN THE CIRCLE OF THE UPPER AND
LOWER RHINE.

WORMS.

Houses	-	-	-	836
Inhabitants	-	-	-	6,636

SPIERE.

Inhabitants	-	-	8,000
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FRANCFORT ON THE MAYN.

See the description in the first volume of this work.

WETZLAR.

Houses in the city	-	-	763
Inhabitants	-	-	8,300

This town has no trade, but is entirely supported by the lawyers who are employed in the Imperial chamber.

IN THE CIRCLE OF FRANCONIA.

NÜRNBERG.

Houses	-	-	-	8,300
Inhabitants	-	-	-	30,000
Towns in the adjacent territory				7
Market towns	-	-	-	7
Other places	-	-	-	73

Annal Revenue.

20,000,000 florins.

A very flourishing city. The arts of painting and engraving are particularly encouraged ; and the number of mechanics

nics employed in making toys, &c. of ivory and wood, which are exported all over the globe, is prodigious. The senators consist of thirty-four patricians, and eight of the commonalty.

ROTHENBURG.

Places belonging to the city	-	29
Houses within the walls	-	1,230
Inhabitants	- - -	8,600

SCHWEINFURTH.

Villages belonging to the city	-	3
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WINDSHEIM.

Houses in the city	- -	760
Inhabitants	- - -	4,600
Villages	- - -	4
Hamlets	- - -	2

360 TOUR THROUGH GERMANY.

IN THE CIRCLE OF WESTPHALIA.

COLOGNE.

See the observations on Cologne in the second volume.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Villages in the territory	-	-	18
Acres of arable and meadow land			22,000
Houses in the city	-	-	3,000
Inhabitants	-	-	26,000

The mineral waters here are very much frequented; and there are manufactures of cloth, copper, and brass, which render the city very flourishing.

DORTMUND.

Houses in the city	-	-	1,231
Inhabitants	-	-	5,000

IN

IN THE CIRCLE OF LOWER SAXONY.

MÜHLHAUSEN.

Inhabitants in the whole territory	13,000
Villages - - -	21
Inhabitants in the city - -	9,000

NORDHAUSEN.

Houses in the city - -	1,500
Inhabitants - - -	9,200

The inhabitants of the city support themselves chiefly by distilling brandy, and brewing.

GOSLAR.

Inhabitants in the city - -	8,600
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The inhabitants chiefly derive their subsistence from the Ramelsberg mines in the Hartz forest, and by supplying the mine towns of Brunswick with provisions.

BREMEN.

BREMEN.

See my former description of that city.

LÜBECK.

Inhabitants in the city - - 40,000

This city has many flourishing manufactories and an excellent trade.

HAMBURGH.

See my former description of that city.

Besides the above territories and Imperial cities, there are innumerable independent feignories, Imperial towns, and estates of the free nobility. The best works published lately which give a more detailed account: are *Büsching's Geography*, and that of Professor *Grellman*, both valuable works.

THE END.



A P P E N D I X.

VOCABULARY

OF
EASY WORDS AND FAMILIAR PHRASES:

WITH SHORT AND EXPRESSIVE
DIALOGUES ON TRAVELLING.

1. Of the World in general.			Turk,	<i>Türk.</i>
[<i>Von der Welt überhaupt.</i>]			Christian,	<i>Krist.</i>
GOD,	<i>Gott.</i>	Roman Catholic,	{	<i>Römisch</i>
Jesus Christ,	<i>Jesus Christus.</i>			<i>Cato-</i>
Holy Ghost,	<i>Heiliger Geist.</i>	Lutheran,		<i>lischer.</i>
Trinity,	<i>Dreyeinigkeit.</i>	Reformed,		<i>Lutheraner.</i>
Creator,	<i>Schöpfer.</i>	Church,		<i>Reformirter.</i>
Virgin Mary,	{ <i>Jungfrau</i>	Pulpit,		<i>Kirche.</i>
	<i>Maria.</i>	Altar,		<i>Kanzel.</i>
Angel,	<i>Engel.</i>	Chapel,		<i>Altar.</i>
Heaven,	<i>Himmel.</i>	Organ,		<i>Kapelle.</i>
Paradise,	<i>Paradies.</i>	Sermon,		<i>Orgel.</i>
Hell,	<i>Hölle.</i>	2. Of the Elements, Stars,		<i>Predigt.</i>
Devil,	<i>Teufel.</i>	Sc.		
Religion,	<i>Religion.</i>	[<i>Von den Elementen, Stern-</i>		
Bible,	<i>Bibel.</i>	en, &c.]		
Baptism,	<i>Taufe.</i>	World,		<i>Welt.</i>
Jew,	<i>Jude.</i>	Universe,		<i>Weltbau.</i>
Heathen,	<i>Heyde.</i>	Earth,		<i>Erde.</i>
				<i>Sea,</i>

Sea,	<i>Meer.</i>	Week,	<i>Woche.</i>
Water,	<i>Wasser.</i>	Fortnight,	<i>Vierzehen-tage.</i>
Air,	<i>Luft.</i>	Month,	<i>Monath.</i>
Fire,	<i>Feuer.</i>	Year,	<i>Jahr.</i>

Sun, *Sonne.*

Moon, *Mond.*

Stars, *Sterne.*

Clouds, *Wolken.*

Wind, *Wind.*

Rain, *Regen.*

Earthquake, *Erdbeben.*

Lightning, *Blitz.*

Thunder, *Donner.*

Hail, *Hagel.*

Snow, *Schnee.*

Frost, *Frost.*

Ice, *Eis.*

Hoar-frost, *Reif.*

Glazed-frost, *Glatteis.*

Thaw, *Thau.*

Fog, *Nebel.*

Cold, *Kälte.*

Warmth, *Wärme.*

Heat, *Hitze.*

3. Of Time.

[*Von der Zeit.*]

Moment, *Augenblick.*

Minute, *Minute.*

Hour, *Stunde.*

Day, *Tag.*

Morning, *Morgen.*

Forenoon, *Vormittag.*

Noon, *Mittag.*

Afternoon, *Nachmittag.*

Evening, *Abend.*

Night, *Nacht.*

Midnight, *Mitternacht.*

4. The Days of the Week.

[*Die Tage der Woche.*]

Sunday, *Sonntag.*

Monday, *Montag.*

Tuesday, *Dienstag.*

Wednesday, *Mittwoch.*

Thursday, *Donnerstag.*

Friday, *Freitag.*

Saturday, *Samstag.*

5. The months of the Year.

[*Die Monate des Jahres.*]

January, *Januar.*

February, *Februar.*

March, *März.*

April, *April.*

May, *Mai.*

June, *Juni.*

July, *Juli.*

August, *August.*

September, *September.*

October, *Oktober.*

November, *November.*

December, *December.*

6. The four Seasons.

[*Die Vier Jahreszeiten.*]

Spring, *Frühling.*

Summer, *Sommer.*

Harvest or } *Herbst.*

Autumn, }

Winter, *Winter.*

7. Man-

APPENDIX.

365

7. Mankind.			Hair,	Haare.
[<i>Menschen Geschlecht.</i>]			Temples,	Schläfe.
			Cheeks,	Backen.
Man,	<i>Mann, or Mensch.</i>		Nose,	Nase.
Woman,	<i>Frau.</i>		Mouth,	Mund.
An old man,	<i>ein alter Mann.</i>		Lips,	Lippen.
An old woman,	{ <i>Eine alte Frau.</i>		Palate,	Gaumen.
A young man,	{ <i>Ein junger Mann.</i>		Tooth,	Zahn.
A young woman,	{ <i>Eine junge Frau.</i>		Gums,	Zahnfleisch.
Boy,	<i>Knabe.</i>		Jaw-bone,	Kinbacken.
Girl,	<i>Mädchen.</i>		Tongue,	Zunge.
Child,	<i>Kind.</i>		Uvula,	Zäpflein.
Giant,	<i>Riese.</i>		Chin,	Kinn.
Dwarf,	<i>Zwerg.</i>		Beard,	Bart.
Ages of man,	{ <i>Alter des Menschen.</i>		Neck,	Hals.
			Windpipe,	Keble.
Childhood,	<i>Kindheit.</i>		Nape of the neck,	Genick.
Youth,	<i>Jugend.</i>		Shoulder,	Schulter.
Manhood,	<i>Mannheit.</i>		Back,	Rücken.
Old age,	<i>hohes Alter.</i>		Back-bone,	Rückgrad.
8. The Parts of the Human Body.			Armpit,	Achsel.
[<i>Die Theile des menschlichen Körpers.</i>]			Arm,	Arm.
Body,	<i>Leib.</i>		Elbow,	Ellenbogen.
			Fist,	Faust.
Skin,	<i>Haut.</i>		Hand,	Hand.
Head,	<i>Kopf.</i>		Finger,	Finger.
Visage,	<i>Angesicht.</i>		Thumb,	Daumen.
Forehead,	<i>Stirn.</i>		Nail,	Nagel.
Eye,	<i>Aug.</i>		Breast,	Brust.
Eyebrows,	<i>Augenbraunen.</i>		Belly,	Bauch.
Eye-lids,	<i>Augenlieder.</i>		Side,	Seite.
Eye-ball,	<i>Augapfel.</i>		Navel,	Nabel.
Ear,	<i>Ohr.</i>		Hip,	Hüfte.
Tip of the Ear,	<i>Ohrläpplein.</i>		Thigh,	Schenkel.
			Knee,	Knie.
			Ham,	Kniekehle.
			Leg,	Bein.
			Calf,	Wade.
			Shin-bone,	Schienbein.
			Knuckles,	Knöchel.
			Foot,	Foot.

Foot,	<i>Fusz.</i>	Thought,	<i>Gedanke.</i>
Sole of the foot,	<i>Fuszsohle.</i>	Judgment,	<i>Urtheil.</i>
Heel,	<i>Fers.</i>	Will,	<i>Wille.</i>
Toe,	<i>Zehe.</i>	Memory,	<i>Gedächtnisz.</i>
Joints,	<i>Gelenke.</i>	Imagination,	{ <i>Einbild- ungskraft.</i>
Bone,	<i>Bein.</i>	Common	
Countenance,	<i>Gestalt.</i>	sense,	{ <i>Natürlicher verstand.</i>
Walk,	<i>Gang.</i>		
Gestures,	<i>Gebärden.</i>		
Brain-pan,	<i>Hirnschale.</i>	9. Diseases and Imperfec- tions of the Human Body.	
Brain,	<i>Gehirn.</i>		
Blood,	<i>Blut.</i>	[<i>Krankheiten und Unvoll- kommenheiten des mensch- lichen Körpers</i>]	
Vein,	<i>Ader.</i>		
Pulse-vein,	<i>Pulsader.</i>		
Pulse,	<i>Puls.</i>		
Heart,	<i>Herz.</i>	Sickness,	<i>Krankheit.</i>
Lungs,	<i>Lunge.</i>	Default,	<i>Fehler.</i>
Tracheal artery,	<i>Luftröre.</i>	Cripple,	<i>Krüppel.</i>
Diaphragm,	<i>Zwerchfell.</i>	Wen,	<i>Kropf.</i>
Throat,	<i>Schlund.</i>	Cataract,	<i>Staar.</i>
Maw,	<i>Magen.</i>	Blind,	<i>Blind.</i>
Liver,	<i>Leber.</i>	Deaf,	<i>Taub.</i>
Gall,	<i>Galle.</i>	Dumb,	<i>Stumm.</i>
Milt,	<i>Milz.</i>	Freckles,	<i>Sommerflecken.</i>
Guts,	<i>Gedärme.</i>	Warts,	<i>Wartz.</i>
Entrails,	<i>Eingeweide.</i>	Pain,	<i>Schmerz.</i>
Bladder,	<i>Blase.</i>	Swelling,	<i>Geschwulst.</i>
Spittle,	<i>Speichel.</i>	Supuration,	<i>Geschwür.</i>
Sweat,	<i>Schweißz.</i>	Giddiness,	<i>Schwindel.</i>
Wind,	<i>Wind.</i>	Swoon,	<i>Ohnmacht.</i>
Urine,	<i>Harn.</i>	Indigestion,	{ <i>Unverdau- lichkeit.</i>
Feeling,	<i>Gefühl.</i>	Obstruction,	
Sight,	<i>Geficht.</i>	Fracture,	<i>Bruch.</i>
Hearing,	<i>Gehör.</i>	Cholick,	<i>Kolick.</i>
Smell,	<i>Geruch.</i>	Snottings,	<i>Schnupfen.</i>
Taste,	<i>Geschmack.</i>	Cough,	<i>Husten.</i>
Soul,	<i>Seele.</i>	Tooth-ach,	<i>Zahnweh.</i>
Spirit,	<i>Geist.</i>	Small-pox,	<i>Pocken.</i>
Understanding,	<i>Verstand.</i>		<i>Fever,</i>
Reason,	<i>Vernunft.</i>		

Fever,	<i>Fieber.</i>	Wisdom,	<i>Weisheit.</i>
Ague,	<i>Schauer.</i>	Prudence,	<i>Klugheit.</i>
Dropſy,	<i>Wafferſucht.</i>	Conſcience,	<i>Gewiſſen.</i>
Conſumption,	{ <i>Schwind-</i> <i>ſucht.</i>	Hope,	<i>Hoffnung.</i>
Jaundice,	<i>Gelbſucht.</i>	Deſpair,	<i>Verzweiflung.</i>
Cancer,	<i>Krebs.</i>	Anger,	<i>Zorn.</i>
Cramp,	<i>Krampf.</i>	Rage,	<i>Wuth.</i>
Apoplexy,	<i>Schlagfluſs.</i>	Care,	<i>Sorge.</i>
Gout,	<i>Podagra.</i>	Pain,	<i>Mühe.</i>
Itch,	<i>Krätze.</i>	Reproach,	<i>Vorwurf.</i>
Cure,	<i>Kur.</i>	Charity,	<i>Barmherzigkeit.</i>
Recovery,	<i>Genefung.</i>	Friendſhip,	<i>Freundſchaft.</i>
Death,	<i>Tod.</i>	Enmity,	<i>Feindſchaft.</i>
Corpſe,	<i>Leichnam.</i>	Inclination,	<i>Neigung.</i>
Bier,	<i>Bahre.</i>	Paſſion,	<i>Leidenſchaft.</i>
Coffin,	<i>Sarg.</i>	Love,	<i>Liebe.</i>
Burial,	<i>Begräbnis.</i>	Tenderneſs,	<i>Zärtlichkeit.</i>
Mourning,	<i>Trauer.</i>	Kiſs,	<i>Kuſ.</i>
Legacy,	<i>Vermächtnis.</i>	Rival,	<i>Nebenbuhler.</i>
10. Of the Soul.		Confident,	<i>Vertrauter.</i>
[<i>Von der Seele.</i>]		Suſpicion,	<i>Argwohn.</i>
Soul,	<i>Seele.</i>	Jealouſy,	<i>Eiferſucht.</i>
Underſtanding,	<i>Verſtand.</i>	Hatred,	<i>Haß.</i>
Reason,	<i>Vernunft.</i>	Contempt,	<i>Verachtung.</i>
Will,	<i>Wille.</i>	Sadneſs,	<i>Traurigkeit.</i>
Deſire,	<i>Verlangen.</i>	Tears,	<i>Thränen.</i>
Wiſh,	<i>Wunſch.</i>	Patience,	<i>Geduld.</i>
Choice,	<i>Wahl.</i>	Impatience,	<i>Ungeduld.</i>
Sentiment,	<i>Meinung.</i>	Melancholy,	<i>Schwermuth.</i>
Memory,	<i>Gedächtnis.</i>	Pleasure,	<i>Vergnügen.</i>
Remembrance,	{ <i>Erin-</i> <i>nerung.</i>	Joy,	<i>Freude.</i>
Imagination,	<i>Einbildung.</i>	Laughter,	<i>Gelächter.</i>
Dream,	<i>Traum.</i>	11. Of Men and Women's	
Reflection,	<i>Überlegung.</i>	Cloaths, and other ne-	
Thought,	<i>Gedanke.</i>	ceſſary Things.	
Fear,	<i>Furcht.</i>	[<i>Von Mann und Frauen</i>	
Terror,	<i>Schrecken.</i>	<i>Kleidung, und andern</i>	
Surprize,	<i>Erſtaunen.</i>	<i>nützlichen Dingen.]</i>	
		Habit,	<i>Kleid.</i>
			<i>Coat,</i>

Coat,	Rock.	Veil,	Schleir.
Great-coat,	Überrock.	Stays,	Schnürbrust.
Sleeve,	Ermel.	Shift,	Weibs Hemd.
Cuff,	Aufschlag.	Petticoat,	Unterrock.
Collar,	Kragen.	Apron,	Schürze.
Pocket,	Tasche.	Ribbon,	Band.
Button,	Knopf.	Fan,	Fecher.
Waistcoat,	Weste.	Thimble,	Fingerbut.
Breeches,	Hosen.	Needle,	Nehndel.
Nightgown,	Schlafröck.	Pin,	Steckndel.
Wig,	Peruke.	Thread,	Zwirn.
Hat,	Hut.	Ear-ring,	Ohrring.
Cravat,	Halssbinde.		
Comb,	Kamm.	12. Of eating and drink-	
Powder,	Puder.	ing.	
Pomatum,	Pommade.	[Vom Essen und Trinken.]	
Tooth-brush,	Zahnbürste.		
Tooth-powder,	{ Zahn-	Victuals,	Lebensmittel.
	pulver.	Meal,	Mahlzeit.
Toothpick,	Zahnstocher.	Breakfast,	Frühstück.
Gloves,	Handschuh.	Dinner,	{ Nachmittags-
Muff,	Stauschen.		mahlzeit.
Ring,	Ring.	Supper,	Nacht-essen.
Watch,	Uhr.	Bread,	Brod.
Looking-glass,	Spiegel.	Loaf,	Laib.
Stockings,	Strümpfe.	Flesh,	Fleisch.
Buckles,	Schnallen.	Mutton,	Hammel-
Boots,	Stiefel.	Veal,	Kalb-
Boot-jack,	Stiefelzieher.	Beef,	Ochsen-
Slippers,	Pantoffeln.	Lamb,	Lamm-
Shoes,	Schube.	Pork,	Schweinen-
Shirt,	Hemd.	Ham,	Schinken.
Stick,	Stock.	Sausage,	Bratwurst.
Handkerchief,	{ Schnupf-	Fowl,	Huhn.
	tuch.	Capon,	Kapaun.
Spectacles,	Brille.	Chickens,	Junge Hühner.
Cloaths-brush,	{ Kleider-	Young	
	bürste.	Pigeons,	{ Junge Tauben.
Shoe-brush,	Schuh-bürste.	Snipes,	Schnepfen.
Umbrella,	Regenschirm.	Partridges,	Rebhüner.
			Fieldfares,

APPENDIX.

369

Fieldfares,	<i>Krammetsvögel.</i>	Brandy,	<i>Brandewein.</i>
Larks,	<i>Lerchen.</i>	Greens,	<i>Grünes.</i>
Quails,	<i>Wachteln.</i>	Onions,	<i>Zwiebel.</i>
Pheasants,	<i>Fasanen.</i>	Garlick,	<i>Knoblauch.</i>
Goose,	<i>Gans.</i>	Pease,	<i>Erbfen.</i>
Duck,	<i>Ente.</i>	Beans,	<i>Bohnen.</i>
Hare,	<i>Haas.</i>	Spinage,	<i>Spinat.</i>
Venifon,	<i>Wildpret.</i>	Artichoaks,	<i>Artischocken.</i>
Rabbit,	<i>Kanninchen.</i>	Lentiles,	<i>Linsen.</i>
Sucking-pig,	<i>Spanferkel.</i>	Asparagus,	<i>Spargel.</i>
Soup,	<i>Suppe.</i>	Cauliflower,	<i>Blumenkohl.</i>
Pie,	<i>Pastete.</i>	Lemon,	<i>Zitrone.</i>
Cheese,	<i>Käse.</i>	Orange,	<i>Pommeranze.</i>
Table,	<i>Tisch.</i>	Fruit,	<i>Frucht.</i>
Tablecloth,	<i>Tischtuch.</i>	Apple,	<i>Apfel.</i>
Napkin,	<i>Tellertuch.</i>	Pear,	<i>Birne.</i>
Chair,	<i>Stuhl.</i>	Peaches,	<i>Pfirschen.</i>
Knife,	<i>Messer.</i>	Cherries,	<i>Kirschen.</i>
Fork,	<i>Gabel.</i>	Plumbs,	<i>Pflaumen.</i>
Spoon,	<i>Löffel.</i>	Figs,	<i>Feigen.</i>
Plate,	<i>Teller.</i>	Strawberries,	<i>Himbeeren.</i>
Dish,	<i>Schüssel.</i>	Currants,	<i>Rosinen.</i>
Salt-feller.	<i>Salzfaß.</i>	Almonds,	<i>Mandeln.</i>
Candlestick,	<i>Leuchter.</i>	Chestnuts,	<i>Kastanien.</i>
Light,	<i>Licht.</i>	Olives,	<i>Oliven.</i>
Snuffers,	<i>Lichtputze.</i>	Mulberries,	<i>Maulbeeren.</i>
Bottle,	<i>Flasche.</i>	Quinces,	<i>Quitten.</i>
Glass,	<i>Glas.</i>	Nuts,	<i>Nüsse.</i>
Salt,	<i>Salz.</i>		
Pepper,	<i>Pfeffer.</i>	13. Degrees of Kindred.	
Ginger,	<i>Ingwer.</i>	[<i>Verwandschaft.</i>]	
Oil,	<i>Oel.</i>		
Vinegar,	<i>Essig.</i>	Father,	<i>Vatter.</i>
Mustard,	<i>Senf.</i>	Mother,	<i>Mutter.</i>
Cinnamon,	<i>Zimmet.</i>	Parents,	<i>Eltern.</i>
Egg,	<i>Ey.</i>	Child,	<i>Kind.</i>
Omlet,	<i>Eyerkuchen.</i>	Son,	<i>Sohn.</i>
Water,	<i>Wasser.</i>	Daughter,	<i>Tochter.</i>
Beer,	<i>Bier.</i>	Brother,	<i>Bruder.</i>
Wine,	<i>Wein.</i>	Sister,	<i>Schwester.</i>
			<i>Grand</i>

Grandfather,	<i>Großvater.</i>	Landscape,	<i>Landschaft.</i>
Great-grand- father,	} <i>Ur-groß- vater.</i>	Country,	<i>Gegend.</i>
Grandson,		Mountain,	<i>Berg.</i>
Nephew,	<i>Enkel.</i>	Waterfall,	<i>Wasserfall.</i>
	<i>Neffe.</i>	Valley,	<i>Thal.</i>
Father-in-law,	} <i>Schwie- ger vater.</i>	Hill,	<i>Hügel.</i>
Son-in-law,		Village,	<i>Dorf.</i>
Stepfather,	<i>Stiefvater.</i>	Market-town,	<i>Flecken.</i>
Stepson,	<i>Stiefsohn.</i>	Castle,	<i>Schloß.</i>
Stepbrother,	<i>Stiefbruder.</i>	Villa,	<i>Landstz.</i>
Brother-in-law,	<i>Schwager.</i>	Garden-house,	} <i>Garden- haus.</i>
Uncle,	<i>Oheim.</i>	Farm-yard,	
Cousin,	<i>Vetter.</i>	Mill,	<i>Mühle.</i>
Relation,	<i>Verwandte.</i>	Wood,	<i>Wald.</i>
Acquaintance,	<i>Bekannte.</i>	High-road,	<i>Landstrasse.</i>
Lad,	<i>Junge.</i>	Source,	<i>Quelle.</i>
Boy,	<i>Knabe.</i>	Brook,	<i>Bach.</i>
Master,	<i>Herr.</i>	Ditch,	<i>Graben.</i>
Grandmother,	} <i>Groß- mutter.</i>	Acre,	<i>Acker.</i>
Great-grand- mother,		Sand,	<i>Sand.</i>
Granddaughter,	} <i>Ur-groß- mutter.</i>	Gravel,	<i>Kies.</i>
Niece,		Plant,	<i>Pflanze.</i>
	<i>Enkelinn.</i>	Grass,	<i>Gras.</i>
	<i>Nichte.</i>	Herbs,	<i>Kräuter.</i>
Mother-in-law,	} <i>Swieger- mutter.</i>	Meadow,	<i>Wiese.</i>
Daughter- in-law,		Garden,	<i>Garten.</i>
	} <i>Swiegertoch- ter.</i>	Flowers,	<i>Blumen.</i>
Stepmother,		Tree,	<i>Baum.</i>
Stepdaughter,	<i>Stiefmutter.</i>	Branch,	<i>Ast.</i>
Stepfister,	<i>Stieftochter.</i>	Leaf,	<i>Blatt.</i>
Sister-in-law,	<i>Stiefschwester.</i>	Blossom,	<i>Blüthe.</i>
Aunt,	<i>Schwägerin.</i>	Fruit,	<i>Obst.</i>
Miss,	<i>Tante.</i>	Apple,	<i>Apfel.</i>
Maid,	<i>Jungfer.</i>	Pear,	<i>Birne.</i>
	<i>Jungfrau.</i>	Cherries,	<i>Kirsche.</i>
14. Of the Country.		Peaches,	<i>Pfirschen.</i>
[<i>Vom Felde.</i>]		Apricots,	<i>Abrikosen.</i>
Field,	<i>Feld.</i>	Plumbs,	<i>Pflaumen.</i>
		Walnut,	<i>Welschenus.</i>
			<i>Hazle-</i>

APPENDIX.

371

Hazlenut,	<i>Haselnus.</i>	Chervil,	<i>Körbel.</i>
Firtree.	<i>Tanne.</i>	Lily,	<i>Lilie.</i>
Alder,	<i>Erle.</i>	Jessamine,	<i>Jasmin.</i>
Birch,	<i>Birke.</i>	Tulip,	<i>Tulpe.</i>
Asp,	<i>Espe.</i>	Violet,	<i>Viole.</i>
Beech,	<i>Buche.</i>	Hurt-fickle,	<i>Kornblume.</i>
Lime,	<i>Linde.</i>	Camomile,	<i>Kamillen.</i>
Oak,	<i>Eiche.</i>	Ewer with a	} <i>Gieskanne.</i>
Willow,	<i>Weide.</i>	Crane,	
Thorn,	<i>Dorn.</i>		
Thistle,	<i>Distel.</i>	15. Of a Town and its	
Clover,	<i>Klee.</i>	Parts.	
Hedge,	<i>Hekke.</i>	[<i>Von der Stadt und ihren</i>	
Seed,	<i>Saame.</i>	<i>Theilen.</i>]	
Corn,	<i>Getraide.</i>		
Wheat,	<i>Weizen.</i>	Town,	<i>Stadt.</i>
Rye,	<i>Rokken.</i>	Citizen,	<i>Bürger.</i>
Barley,	<i>Gerste.</i>	Suburbs,	<i>Vorstadt.</i>
Oats,	<i>Haber.</i>	Customhouse,	<i>Zollhaus.</i>
Millet,	<i>Hirsen.</i>	Bridge,	<i>Brücke.</i>
Rice,	<i>Reis.</i>	Wall,	<i>Mauer.</i>
Potatoes,	<i>Kartoffeln.</i>	Steeple,	<i>Thurm.</i>
Hemp,	<i>Hanf.</i>	Gate,	<i>Thor.</i>
Flax,	<i>Flachs.</i>	Street,	<i>Gasse.</i>
Hops,	<i>Hopfen.</i>	Market-place,	<i>Markt.</i>
Peas,	<i>Erbsen.</i>	Conduit,	<i>Brunnen.</i>
Beans,	<i>Bohnen.</i>	House,	<i>Haus.</i>
Vetches,	<i>Wikken.</i>	Rent,	<i>Hauszins.</i>
Vineyard,	<i>Weinberg.</i>	Townhall,	<i>Rathhaus.</i>
A Vine Branch,	<i>Rebe.</i>	Arsenal,	<i>Zeughaus.</i>
Grape,	<i>Traube.</i>	Posthouse,	<i>Posthaus.</i>
Lettuces,	<i>Lattich.</i>	Hospital,	<i>Spital.</i>
Endive,	<i>Endivien.</i>	Almshouse,	<i>Armenhaus.</i>
Cellary,	<i>Zellerie.</i>	House of Cor- } <i>Zucht-</i>	} <i>haus.</i>
Cresses,	<i>Cresse.</i>	rection,	
Carrot,	<i>Rübe.</i>	Madhouse,	<i>Tollhaus.</i>
Radish,	<i>Rettig.</i>	Ridinghouse,	<i>Reithaus.</i>
Cucumber,	<i>Gurken.</i>	Palace,	<i>Palast.</i>
Melon,	<i>Melone.</i>	Hotel,	<i>Gasthaus.</i>
Parsley,	<i>Petersilie.</i>	Inn, Schenke, or	<i>Wirthshaus.</i>
			<i>Coffee-</i>

BB 2

Coffee-house,	<i>Kaffehaus.</i>	Clock.	<i>Uhr.</i>
Cook-shop,	<i>Garküche.</i>	Candlestick,	<i>Leuchter.</i>
Brewhouse,	<i>Brauhaus.</i>	Snuffers,	<i>Lichtputze.</i>
Church,	<i>Kirche.</i>	Shovel,	<i>Schaufel.</i>
Church-yard,	<i>Kirchhof.</i>	Tongs,	<i>Zange.</i>
Grave,	<i>Grab.</i>	Fire-screen,	<i>Feuerschirn.</i>
Epitaph,	<i>Grabschrift.</i>	Bed,	<i>Bett.</i>
		Curtains,	<i>Vorhänge.</i>
16. Parts of the House.		Night-stool,	<i>Nachtstuhl.</i>
[<i>Theilen des Hauses.</i>]		A Range of Stoves,	<i>Herd.</i>
		Fire,	<i>Feuer.</i>
Door,	<i>Thür.</i>	Flame,	<i>Flamme.</i>
Staircase,	<i>Treppe.</i>	Smoak,	<i>Rauch.</i>
Key,	<i>Schlüssel.</i>	Soot,	<i>Rusz.</i>
Bolt,	<i>Riegel.</i>	Wood,	<i>Holz.</i>
Knocker,	<i>Klopfer.</i>	Coal,	<i>Kohle.</i>
Bell,	<i>Schelle.</i>	Conflagration,	<i>Brand.</i>
Backdoor,	<i>Hinterthür.</i>	Ashes,	<i>Asche.</i>
Room,	<i>Stube.</i>	Matches,	{ <i>Schwefel- hölzlein.</i>
Chamber,	<i>Kammer.</i>	Butcher's	
Saloon,	<i>Saal.</i>	Cleaver,	<i>Hackmesser.</i>
Chimney,	<i>Kamin.</i>	Spit-broach,	<i>Bratspieß.</i>
Oven,	<i>Ofen.</i>	Kettle,	<i>Kessel.</i>
Yard,	<i>Hof.</i>	Grater,	<i>Reibeisen.</i>
Well,	<i>Brunnen.</i>	Gridiron,	<i>Rost.</i>
Kitchen,	<i>Küche.</i>	Tub,	<i>Zober.</i>
Cellar,	<i>Keller.</i>	Vat,	<i>Kübel.</i>
Stable,	<i>Stall.</i>	Skimmer,	<i>Schaumlöffel.</i>
Window,	<i>Fenster.</i>	Mortar,	<i>Mörfel.</i>
Window- shutter,	{ <i>Fensterladen.</i>	Broom,	<i>Besen.</i>
Wall,		Cask,	<i>Fasz.</i>
Chalk,	<i>Kalk.</i>	Spigot,	<i>Zapfen.</i>
Table,	<i>Tisch.</i>	Bung of a Cask,	<i>Spund.</i>
Carpet,	<i>Teppich.</i>	Corkscrew,	<i>Korkzieher.</i>
Looking-glass,	<i>Spiegel.</i>	Stable,	<i>Stall.</i>
Chair,	<i>Stuhl.</i>	Manger,	<i>Krippe.</i>
Armchair,	<i>Armessel.</i>	Hay,	<i>Heu.</i>
Cupboard,	<i>Schrank.</i>	Straw,	<i>Stroh.</i>
Trunk,	<i>Koffer.</i>	Trough,	<i>Trog.</i>
			<i>Oats,</i>

APPENDIX.

373

Oats,	<i>Haber.</i>	Mole,	<i>Maulwurf.</i>
Sieve,	<i>Sieb.</i>	Mouse,	<i>Maus.</i>
Currycomb,	<i>Striegel.</i>	Mule,	<i>Maulesel.</i>
Horseshoe,	<i>Hufeisen.</i>	Ox,	<i>Ochs.</i>
Bridle,	<i>Zaum.</i>	Horse,	<i>Pferd.</i>
Saddle,	<i>Sattel.</i>	Roe,	<i>Reh.</i>
Whip,	<i>Peitsche.</i>	Sheep,	<i>Schaafe.</i>
Boots,	<i>Stiefel.</i>	Hog,	<i>Schwein.</i>
Spurs,	<i>Sporen.</i>	Tiger,	<i>Tiegre.</i>
Coach,	<i>Kutsche.</i>	Wild Boar,	<i>Wildschwein.</i>
Waggon,	<i>Wagen.</i>	Wolf,	<i>Wolf.</i>
Cart,	<i>Karn.</i>	Goat,	<i>Ziege.</i>
Barn,	<i>Scheuer.</i>		

17. Of four-footed Animals.

[*Von vierfüßzigen Thieren.*]

Ape,	<i>Aff.</i>	Eagle,	<i>Adler.</i>
Buck,	<i>Bock.</i>	Blackbird,	<i>Amsel.</i>
Beaver,	<i>Bieber.</i>	Magpie,	<i>Aelster.</i>
Bear,	<i>Bär.</i>	Wagtail,	<i>Bachstelze.</i>
Badger,	<i>Dachs.</i>	Thrush,	<i>Drossel.</i>
Afs,	<i>Efel.</i>	Vulture,	<i>Geyer.</i>
Squirrel,	<i>Eichhorn.</i>	Hawk,	<i>Habicht.</i>
Elephant,	<i>Elephant.</i>	Crow,	<i>Krähe.</i>
Fox,	<i>Fuchs.</i>	Crane,	<i>Kranich.</i>
Foal,	<i>Füllen.</i>	Cuckoo,	<i>Kukuk.</i>
Shamoy,	<i>Gemse.</i>	Lark,	<i>Lerche.</i>
Stag,	<i>Hirsch.</i>	Owl,	<i>Eule.</i>
Dog,	<i>Hund.</i>	Nightingale,	<i>Nachtigall.</i>
Hare,	<i>Hase.</i>	Peacock,	<i>Pfau.</i>
Calf,	<i>Kalb.</i>	Raven,	<i>Rabe.</i>
Cow,	<i>Kub.</i>	Partridge,	<i>Rebhuhn.</i>
Camel,	<i>Kammel.</i>	Ostrich,	<i>Straus.</i>
Cat,	<i>Katze.</i>	Snipe,	<i>Schnepfe.</i>
Lamb,	<i>Lamm.</i>	Swan,	<i>Schwan.</i>
Leopard,	<i>Leopard.</i>	Stork,	<i>Storch.</i>
Lion,	<i>Löwe.</i>	Sparrow-hawk,	<i>Sperber.</i>
Lynx,	<i>Luchs.</i>	Starling,	<i>Staar.</i>
		Swallow,	<i>Schwalbe.</i>

18. Of Birds.

[*Von Vögeln.*]

Sparrow,
Pike,
Quail,

Sperling.
Specht.
Wachtel.

Eel,
Trout,
Gudgeon,
Herring,

Aal.
Forelle.
Grünling.
Häring.

19. Of Reptiles, Insects,
and Vermin.

[*Von kriechenden Thieren,*
Ungeziefer und Wür-
mern.]

Adder,
Crocodile,
Frog,
Weazle,
Toad,
Snail,
Lizard,
Serpent,
Turtle,

Natter.
Krokodill.
Frosch.
Wiesel.
Kröte.
Schnecke.
Eidexe.
Schlange.
Schildkröte.

Tench,
Anchovy,
Sole,
Whale,
Perch-pike,

Stör.
Schleye.
Sardelle.
Scholle.
Wallfisch.
Zander.

21. Of Metals, Minerals,
and Colours.

[*Von Metallen, Mineralien*
und Farben.]

Bee,
Spider,
Drone,
Caterpillar,
Grasshopper,
Fly,
Ant,
Wasp,
Louie,
Flea,
Bug,
Scorpion,
Moth,
Worm,

Biene.
Spinne.
Hummel.
Raupe.
Heuschrecke,
Mücke.
Ameise.
Wespe.
Laus.
Floh.
Wanze.
Scorpion.
Motte,
Wurm.

Gold,
Silver,
Copper,
Tin,
Iron,
Lead,
Brass,
Pinchbeck,
Steel,
Magnet,
Quicksilver,
Wire,
Sulphur,
Verdegrease,
Cinnabar,

Gold.
Silber.
Kupfer.
Zinn.
Eisen.
Bley.
Erz.
Messing.
Stahl.
Magnet.
Quecksilber.
Drath.
Schwefel.
Grünspan.
Zinnober.

20. Of Fishes.

[*Von Fischen.*]

Muscle,
Oyster,
Barbel-mullet,

Muschel.
Auster.
Barbe.

Colour
White,
Black,
Green,
Blue,

Farbe.
weiß.
schwartz.
grün.
blau.
Brown,

Brown,	<i>braun.</i>	50, Fifty,	<i>Fünfzig.</i>
Red,	<i>roth.</i>	51, Fifty-one,	<i>Ein und</i>
Yellow,	<i>gelb.</i>		<i>fünfzig, &c.</i>
Grey,	<i>grau.</i>	60, Sixty,	<i>Sechzig.</i>
Violet,	<i>violet.</i>	61, Sixty-one,	<i>Ein und</i>
			<i>sechzig, &c.</i>

22. Cardinal Numbers.

[*Grund-Zahlen.*]

1, One,	<i>Ein or Eins.</i>	70, Seventy,	<i>Siebenzig.</i>
2, Two,	<i>Zwey.</i>	71, Seventy-one,	<i>Ein und</i>
3, Three,	<i>Drey.</i>		<i>siebenzig, &c.</i>
4, Four,	<i>Vier.</i>	80, Eighty,	<i>Achtzig.</i>
5, Five,	<i>Fünf.</i>	81, Eighty-one,	<i>Ein und</i>
6, Six,	<i>Sechs.</i>		<i>achtzig, &c.</i>
7, Seven,	<i>Sieben.</i>	90, Ninety,	<i>Neunzig.</i>
8, Eight,	<i>Acht.</i>	91, Ninety-one,	<i>Ein und</i>
9, Nine,	<i>Neun.</i>		<i>neunzig, &c.</i>
10, Ten,	<i>Zehn.</i>	100, Hundred,	<i>Hundert.</i>
11, Eleven,	<i>Eilf.</i>	101, Hundred and one,	
12, Twelve,	<i>Zwölf.</i>		<i>Hundert eins, &c.</i>
13, Thirteen,	<i>Dreizehn.</i>	1000, Thousand,	<i>Tausend,</i>
14, Fourteen,	<i>Vierzehn.</i>		<i>&c.</i>
15, Fifteen,	<i>Fünfzehn.</i>	Million,	<i>Million.</i>
16, Sixteen,	<i>Sechzehn.</i>		
17, Seventeen,	<i>Siebenzehn.</i>		
18, Eighteen,	<i>Achtzehn.</i>		
19, Nineteen,	<i>Neunzehn.</i>		
20, Twenty,	<i>Zwanzig.</i>		
21, Twenty-one,	<i>Ein und</i>		
	<i>zwanzig, &c.</i>		
30, Thirty,	<i>Dreißig.</i>		
31, Thirty-one,	<i>Ein und</i>		
	<i>dreißig, &c.</i>		
40, Forty,	<i>Vierzig.</i>		
41, Forty-one,	<i>Ein und</i>		
	<i>vierzig, &c.</i>		

23. Ordinal Numbers*.

[*Ordnungszahlen.*]

The first,	<i>der erste.</i>
The second,	<i>der zweite.</i>
The third,	<i>der dritte.</i>
The fourth,	<i>der vierte, &c.</i>
The tenth,	<i>der zehnte, &c.</i>
The twentieth,	<i>der zwanzigste.</i>
The thirtieth,	<i>der dreißigste.</i>
The fortieth,	<i>der vierzigste.</i>

* The ordinal numbers are formed from the cardinal ones, by adding *te*; and after twenty *ste*; except the first, *der erste*; the third, *der dritte*; not *der einste*, *der dreite*.

The fiftieth, <i>der fünfzigste, &c.</i>	Once, <i>einmal.</i>
Single, <i>einfach.</i>	Twice, <i>zweimal.</i>
Double, <i>zweifach.</i>	Thrice, <i>dreimal.</i>
Triple, <i>dreifach.</i>	Fourtimes, <i>viermal, &c.</i>
Quadruple, <i>vierfach, &c.</i>	Of one sort, <i>einerly.</i>
	Of two sorts, <i>zweierly, &c.</i>

FAMILIAR PHRASES.

[Gewöhnliche Redensarten.]

1. *To salute and to enquire after one's health.*

1. *Zu grüßen und nach eines Gesundtheit zu fragen,*

GOOD morrow to you.
 Good day to you.
 Good evening.
 Good night.
 Your servant.
 I am yours.
 How do you do?
 Are you well?
 I am well.
 I hope you are well.
 How does your father, brother, wife, &c. do.
 Very well, thank God.
 Very ill.
 Not very well.
 Middling.
 Pretty well.
 Quite well.
 Exceedingly well.
 He is better.
 He is somewhat better.
 I rejoice to hear it.
 I am glad to see you.
 I have not seen you a long while.

GUTEN Morgen.
 Guten Tag.
 Guten Abend.
 Gute Nacht.
 Ihr Diener.
 Ich bin der ihrige.
 Wie leben sie?
 Sind sie wohl auf?
 Ich bin wohl auf.
 Ich hoffe sie sind wohl auf.
 Wie befindet sich ihr Vater, Bruder, Weib, &c.
 Sehr wohl, Gott lob.
 Sehr übel.
 Nicht gar wohl.
 Mittelmäßig.
 Ziemlich wohl.
 Ganz wohl.
 Ungemein wohl.
 Er ist besser.
 Er ist etwas besser.
 Ich freue mich es zu hören.
 Es ist mir lieb sie zu sehen.
 Ich habe sie lange nicht gesehen.

How

How have you done all this time?	<i>Wie haben sie sich befinden alle diese Zeit?</i>
I thank you.	<i>Ich danke Ihnen.</i>
I am obliged to you.	<i>Ich bin ihnen verbunden.</i>

2. *To ask.*2. *Zu fragen.*

What is that?	<i>Was ist das?</i>
What do you say?	<i>Was sagen sie?</i>
How do you say?	<i>Wie sagen sie?</i>
What do you hear?	<i>Was hören sie?</i>
What do you talk of?	<i>Was reden sie?</i>
What do you speak of?	<i>Was sprechen sie?</i>
What are you doing?	<i>Was thun sie?</i>
What do you ask?	<i>Was fragen sie?</i>
What do you think?	<i>Was denken sie?</i>
What is your opinion?	<i>Was ist ihre Meinung?</i>
How so?	<i>Wie so?</i>
What is your name?	<i>Wie heißen sie?</i>
What do you desire?	<i>Was verlangen sie?</i>
What do you want?	<i>Was brauchen sie?</i>
What shall I do?	<i>Was soll Ich thun?</i>
What shall I answer?	<i>Was soll Ich antworten?</i>
To what purpose?	<i>Zu was Ende?</i>
May I go?	<i>Darf Ich gehen?</i>
What's the matter here?	<i>Was gibt es hier?</i>
Are you sick?	<i>Sind sie krank?</i>
I am sorry.	<i>Es thut mir leid.</i>
Do you believe it?	<i>Glauben sie es?</i>
I know not what I shall believe.	<i>Ich weiß nicht was Ich glauben soll.</i>

3. *Of the hour.*3. *Von der stunde.*

What o'clock is it?	<i>Wie viel uhr ist es?</i>
It is one o'clock.	<i>Es ist ein uhr.</i>
It is two o'clock.	<i>Es ist zwey uhr.</i>
It is three o'clock.	<i>Es ist drey uhr.</i>
It is four o'clock.	<i>Es ist vier uhr.</i>
It is five o'clock.	<i>Es ist fünf uhr.</i>

It

It is six o'clock.

It is seven o'clock.

It is eight o'clock.

It is nine o'clock.

It is ten o'clock.

It is eleven o'clock.

It is twelve o'clock.

It is half an hour past twelve.

'Tis a quarter past twelve.

'Tis three quarters to one.

'Tis twenty minutes past one.

When did you come?

At what time?

About what hour?

I came about four o'clock.

I have been there by five o'clock.

I came upon the stroke of six.

It is but three o'clock.

How much does it strike?

It struck just seven o'clock.

Has it struck already?

Look on your watch.

It goes too fast.

It goes too slow.

It don't go.

It is down.

I will wind it up.

Es ist sechs uhr.

Es ist sieben uhr.

Es ist acht uhr.

Es ist neun uhr.

Es ist zehn uhr.

Es ist elf uhr.

Es ist zwölf uhr.

Es ist halb ein uhr.

Es ist ein Viertel nach zwölf.

Es ist drey Viertel auf ein.

Es ist zwanzig Minuten nach ein.

Wenn sind sie gekommen.

Zu welcher zeit?

Um welche Stunde?

Ich kam um vier uhr.

Ich bin um fünf uhr da gewesen.

Ich kam auf den Schlag sechs.

Es ist erst drey uhr.

Wie viel schlägt es?

Es schlug eben sieben uhr.

Hat es schon geschlagen?

Sehen sie an ihre Sackuhr.

Sie geht zu früh.

Sie geht zu spät.

Sie geht nicht.

Sie ist abgelaufen.

Ich will sie aufziehen.

4. *Of the weather.*

How is the weather?

It is fine weather.

It is good weather.

It is indifferent weather.

It is warm.

It is cold.

4. *Von dem Wetter.*

Wie ist das Wetter?

Es ist schön Wetter.

Es ist gut Wetter.

Es ist schlecht Wetter.

Es ist warm.

Es ist kalt.

It

It is hot.	<i>Es ist heiß.</i>
It is dirty.	<i>Es ist kothig.</i>
It is odd weather.	<i>Es ist wunderbarlich Wetter.</i>
It is dry, wet, rainy, stormy, windy, changeable weather.	<i>Es ist trocken, nass, reg-nicht, stürmisch, windig, veränderlich Wetter.</i>
It rains.	<i>Es regnet.</i>
Does it rain?	<i>Regnet es?</i>
It snows.	<i>Es schneyet.</i>
It lightens.	<i>Es blitzet.</i>
It thunders.	<i>Es donnert.</i>
It hails.	<i>Es hagelt.</i>
It showers.	<i>Es schauert.</i>
It storms.	<i>Es stürmet.</i>
It freezes.	<i>Es frieret.</i>
It thaws.	<i>Es thauet.</i>
It is foggy.	<i>Es ist neblig.</i>
It is clear.	<i>Es ist klar.</i>
It is dark.	<i>Es ist dunkel.</i>
The sun shines.	<i>Die Sonne scheint.</i>
The moon shines.	<i>Der Mond scheint.</i>
It is light.	<i>Es ist licht.</i>
The air is clear.	<i>Die Luft ist klar.</i>
It is cloudy.	<i>Es ist wölkicht.</i>
It will soon rain.	<i>Es wird bald regnen.</i>
It rains already.	<i>Es regnet schon.</i>
It begins to snow.	<i>Es fängt an zu schneyen.</i>
It is frosty.	<i>Es ist frostig.</i>
The snow is melting.	<i>Der Schnee schmelzet.</i>
We have much ice.	<i>Wir haben viel Eisz.</i>
The thunder roars.	<i>Der Donner brullet.</i>
The wind is very high.	<i>Der Wind ist sehr stark.</i>
It is an hurricane.	<i>Es ist ein Sturmwind.</i>
The wind changes.	<i>Der Wind ändert sich.</i>
The wind ceases.	<i>Der Wind höret auf.</i>
The wind falls.	<i>Der Wind leget sich.</i>
The weather clears up.	<i>Das Wetter kläret sich auf.</i>
It is a whirlwind.	<i>Es ist ein Wirbelwind.</i>
There is a rainbow.	<i>Da ist ein Regenbogen.</i>
What wind blows?	<i>Was geht für ein Wind.</i>

South,

South, }
 North, } Wind.
 East, }
 West, }

Süd, }
 Nord, } Wind.
 Ost, }
 West, }

5. *In the morning.*

Do you sleep still?
 Are you in bed still?
 Have you not yet slept
 enough?
 Are you already awake?
 Are you up already?
 When do you rise?
 You rise very early.
 I dream.
 It is but a dream.
 It dawns.
 The day breaks.
 It is broad day.
 Who is there?
 It is I.
 Who is at the door?
 Open the door.
 Walk in.
 Stay a little.
 Where do you come from
 so early?
 It is not early, it is late.
 I went late to bed.
 Will you now breakfast?
 I have had my breakfast.

6. *In the Evening.*

The night comes on.
 The day declines.
 It grows dark.

5. *Des Morgens.*

Schlafen sie noch?
 Sind sie noch im Bette?
 Haben sie noch nicht aufge-
 schlafen?
 Wachen sie schon?
 Sind sie schon auf?
 Wenn stehen sie auf?
 Sie stehen sehr früh auf.
 Ich träume.
 Es ist nur ein Traum.
 Es taget.
 Der Tag bricht an.
 Es ist heller Tag.
 Wer da?
 Ich bins.
 Wer ist vor der Thür?
 Machet die Thüre auf.
 Herein.
 Warten sie ein wenig.
 Wo kommen sie her so früh?
 Es ist nicht früh, es ist spät.
 Ich gieng spät zu Bette.
 Wollen sie nun frühstücken?
 Ich habe mein Frühstück ge-
 habt.

6. *Des Abends.*

Die Nacht kömmt heran.
 Der Tag neiget sich.
 Es wird dunkel.

It grows evening.
 It grows night.
 The sun sets.
 The moon rises.
 The moon sets.
 The stars rise.
 The stars set.
 The sun rises.
 At sun-rise.
 At sun-set.
 It is time to go home.

Is my bed made?
 It is a cool night.
 The bed is cold.
 I will warm your bed.
 Where is my nightgown?
 Where is my nightcap?
 Where are my slippers?
 I will fetch a candle.
 Shall I bring a candle?
 I must snuff the candle.
 Where are the snuffers?
 Which is my chamber?
 Give me a rush-light.
 Good night.

7. *At night.*

It is time to go to bed.
 Where is the chamber-
 pot?
 Where is the close-stool?
 I can't sleep.
 The bugs plague me.
 Call me to-morrow.
 I wish you a pleasant re-
 pose.

Es wird Abend.
Es wird Nacht.
Die Sonne gehet unter.
Der Mond gehet auf.
Der Mond gehet unter.
Die Sterne gehen auf.
Die Sterne gehen unter.
Die Sonne gehet auf.
Bey Sonnen-aufgang.
Bey Sonnen-untergang.
Es ist Zeit nach Hause zu
gehen.
Ist mein Bette gemacht?
Es ist eine kühle Nacht.
Das Bette ist kalt.
Ich will ihr Bette wärmen.
Wo ist mein Schlaf-rock.
Wo ist meine Schlaf-mütze.
Wo sind meine Pantoffel.
Ich will ein Licht holen.
Soll ich ein Licht bringen?
Ich muß das Licht putzen.
Wo ist die Lichtputze?
Welches ist meine Kammer?
Geben sie mir ein Nachlicht.
Gute Nacht.

7. *Des Nachts.*

Es ist zeit zu Bette zu gehen.
Wo ist der Nacht topf.
Wo ist der Nachstuhl.
Ich kann nicht schlafen.
Die Wanzen plagen mich.
Rufen sie mich morgen.
Ich wünsche ihnen ange-
nehme Ruhe.

8. *Of*

8. *Of dressing and undressing.*

Where are my clothes?
 Where are my breeches?
 Where are my stockings?
 Where are my shoes?
 Where are my boots?
 Where are my garters?

Where are my gloves?
 Where is my hat?
 Where is my coat?
 Where is my stick?
 Where is my sword?

Where is my great coat?
 Where is my cravat?
 Where is my waistcoat.
 Where is my wig?

I want a clean shirt.
 A shirt with ruffles.
 Are my shoes cleaned?
 I must put them on.
 Where are my shoe-
 buckles?

I put on silk stockings.
 I put on my clothes.
 I pull off my clothes.
 I must comb my hair.
 I will powder it.
 There is no comb, nor
 powder.

Do you want water?
 Yes, I must wash myself.
 I will shave myself.
 Where is the soap?
 Give me a towel.
 Give me a handkerchief.
 I will give you one.

8. *Von Ankleidung und
Aufkleidung.*

Wo sind meine Kleider?
Wo sind meine Hosen?
Wo sind meine Strümpfe?
Wo sind meine Schuhe?
Wo sind meine Stiefel?
*Wo sind meine Strumpf-
 bänder?*

Wo sind meine Handschuhe?
Wo ist mein Hut?
Wo ist mein Rock?
Wo ist mein Stock?
Wo ist mein Degen?

Wo ist mein Überrock?
Wo ist mein Halstuch?
Wo ist meine Weste?
Wo ist mein Peruke?

Ich brauche ein rein Hemd.
Ein manschetten Hemd.
Sind meine Schuhe geputzt?
Ich muß sie anziehen.
*Wo sind meine Schuh schnal-
 len?*

Ich ziehe seidene Strümpfe an.
Ich ziehe meine Kleider an.
Ich ziehe meine Kleider aus
Ich muß mein Haarkämmen.
Ich will es pudern.
Da ist kein Kamm, noch
Puder.

Brauchen sie Wasser?
Ja, ich muß mich waschen.
Ich will mich barbiren?
Wo ist die Seife?
Gebt mir ein Handtuch.
Gebt mir ein Schnupftuch.
Ich will ihnen eins geben.

I have

I have none.
 Where is the brush?
 There is no brush.
 I will brush your hat.
 Where is the boy?
 Where is the maid?
 Where is the footman?
 Where is the coachman?
 Now I am ready.

*Ich habe keins.
 Wo ist die Bürste?
 Da ist keine Bürste.
 Ich will ihren Hut bürsten.
 Wo ist der Junge?
 Wo ist die Magd?
 Wo ist der Bediente?
 Wo ist der Kutscher?
 Nun bin ich fertig.*

9. *Of the time.*

The present time.
 To day.
 This morning.
 This evening.
 This noon.
 This forenoon.
 This afternoon.
 This night.
 This minute.
 This moment.
 Directly.
 The past time.
 Yesterday.
 The day before yesterday.
 Three days ago.
 A week ago.
 A se'ennight ago.
 A fortnight ago.
 Three weeks ago.
 A month ago.
 A quarter of a year ago.
 Half a year ago.
 Three quarters of a year
 ago.
 A year ago.
 The future time.
 To-morrow.

9. *Von der Zeit.*

*Die gegenwärtige Zeit.
 Heute.
 Diesen Morgen.
 Diesen Abend.
 Diesen Mittag.
 Diesen Vormittag.
 Diesen Nachmittag.
 Diese Nacht.
 Diese Minute.
 Diesen Augenblick.
 Gleich.
 Die vergangene Zeit.
 Gestern.
 Vorgestern.
 Vor drey Tagen.
 Vor einer Woche.
 Vor acht Tagen.
 Vor vierzehn Tage.
 Vor drey Wochen.
 Vor einem Monath.
 Vor einem vierthel Jahr.
 Vor einem halben Jahr.
 Vor drey viertel Jahren.
 Vor einem Jahr.
 Die künftige Zeit.
 Morgen.*

The

The day after to-morrow.	<i>Übermorgen.</i>
Three days hence.	<i>Über drey Tage.</i>
A week hence.	<i>Über eine Woche.</i>
A se'ennight hence.	<i>Über acht Tage.</i>
A fortnight hence.	<i>Über vierzehn Tage.</i>
Three weeks hence.	<i>Über drey Wochen.</i>
A month hence.	<i>Über einem Monath.</i>
A year hence.	<i>Übers jahr.</i>
Next year.	<i>Nächstes jahr.</i>
Next week.	<i>Nächste Woche.</i>
Next month.	<i>Künftigen Monath.</i>
Every day.	<i>Alle Tage.</i>
Day by day.	<i>Tag vor Tag.</i>
Every moment.	<i>Alle Augenblick.</i>
In the morning.	<i>Des Morgens.</i>
In the evening.	<i>Des Abends.</i>
In the night.	<i>Des Nachts.</i>
In the forenoon.	<i>Des Vormittags.</i>
In the afternoon.	<i>Des Nachmittags.</i>
At noon.	<i>Des Mittags.</i>
At midnight.	<i>Zu Mitternacht.</i>
In the day-time.	<i>Bey Tage.</i>
Always.	<i>Allezeit.</i>
Continually.	<i>Immerdar.</i>
Eternally.	<i>Ewiglich.</i>
For ever.	<i>In Ewigkeit.</i>

10. *Of eating and drinking.*10. *Vom Essen und Trinken.*

I am hungry.	<i>Ich bin hungrig.</i>
I have a good appetite.	<i>Ich habe einen guten Appetit.</i>
I want to eat something.	<i>Ich möchte gerne etwas essen.</i>
I wish I had something to eat.	<i>Ich wünsche ich hätte etwas zu essen.</i>
What will you eat ?	<i>Was wollen sie essen ?</i>
I have nothing to eat.	<i>Ich habe nichts zu essen.</i>

Give

Give me some bread, butter, and a little cheese.	<i>Gebt mir Brod, Butter, und ein wenig Käse.</i>
Give me some meat.	<i>Gebt mir Fleisch.</i>
What meat?	<i>Was für Fleisch?</i>
Will you have beef or veal?	<i>Wollen sie Rindfleisch oder Kalbfleisch haben?</i>
Do you choose to eat mutton or lamb?	<i>Belieben sie Hammelfleisch oder Lammfleisch zu essen?</i>
Do you like pork?	<i>Lieben sie Schweinfleisch?</i>
I have enough.	<i>Ich habe genug.</i>
I am satisfied.	<i>Ich bin satt.</i>
I am dry.	<i>Ich bin durstig.</i>
What will you drink?	<i>Was wollen sie trinken?</i>
Here is wine, beer, water, punch, brandy, tea, coffee, and chocolate.	<i>Hier ist Wein, Bier, Wasser, Punsch, Brandwein, Thee, Coffee, und Chocolate.</i>
Choose what you please.	<i>Wählen sie was sie belieben.</i>

11. *Of compliments.*

I thank you.
 I thank you very humbly.
 I thank you a thousand times.
 You are very kind.
 What is your pleasure?
 What do you please to have?
 I do it with pleasure.
 You are very obliging.
 Don't trouble yourself.
 What is your command?
 You need but command.
 You do me too much honour.

Without compliments.
 Without ceremonies.
 Make my compliments.

I obey you.

VOL. II.

11. *Von Komplimenten.*

Ich danke ihnen.
Ich danke ihnen gehorsamst.
Ich danke ihnen tausendmal.

Sie sind sehr gütig.
Was ist ihnen gefällig?
Was belieben sie zu haben?

Ich thue es mit Vergnügen.
Sie sind sehr höflich.
Bemühen sie sich nicht.
Was ist dero Befehl?
Sie dürffen nur befehlen.
Sie thun mir viel Ehre.

Ohne Komplimenten.
Ohne Ceremonien.
Machen sie meine Empfehlung.

Ich gehorche Ihnen.

cc

I rely

I rely on you.
You may rely upon me.

*Ich verlasse mich auf sie.
Sie mögen sich auf mich
verlassen.*

12. *Of going and coming.*

12. *Von gehen und kommen.*

Where do you come from?
Where do you go to?
I come from London.
I go to Germany.
I go into the country.
I come from the field.
I come out of the room.
I come out of the chamber,
out of the kitchen,
out of the cellar, out of
the yard, &c.
I come from change.
I go to change.
I come from church.
I go to church.
I come from court.
I go to court.
I come from home.
I go home.
I am at home.

*Wo kommen sie her?
Wo gehen sie hin?
Ich komme von London.
Ich gehe nach Deutschland.
Ich gehe aufs Land.
Ich komme vom Felde.
Ich komme aus dem Zimmer.
Ich komme aus der Kammer,
aus der Küche, aus dem
Keller, aus dem Hofe,
&c.
Ich komme von der Börse.
Ich gehe nach der Börse.
Ich komme aus der Kirche.
Ich gehe in die Kirche.
Ich komme von Hofe.
Ich gehe nach Hofe.
Ich komme von Hause.
Ich gehe nach Hause.
Ich bin zu Hause.*

13. *Bidding to come and go.*

13. *Kommen und gehen
heissen.*

Come up.
Come down.
Go up.
Go down.
Come in.
Come out.
Go in.
Go out.
Walk in.

*Kommen sie herauf.
Kommen sie herunter.
Gehen sie hinauf.
Gehen sie hinunter.
Kommen sie herein.
Kommen sie hereaus.
Gehen sie hinein
Gehen sie hinaus.
Herein.*

Come

Come nearer.
 Come hither.
 Go thither.
 Stay a little.
 Wait for me.
 Don't go too fast.
 Let me alone.
 Let that alone.
 Come this way.
 Go the other way.
 What do you look for?
 What have you lost?
 Go about your business.
 Get out of my sight.

*Kommen sie näher.
 Kommen sie hieher.
 Gehen sie dahin.
 Warten sie ein wenig.
 Warten sie auf mich.
 Gehen sie nicht so geschwinde.
 Lassen sie mich gehen.
 Lassen sie das stehen.
 Kommen sie diesen Weg.
 Gehen sie jenen Weg.
 Was suchen sie?
 Was haben sie verloren?
 Packet euch weg.
 Gehet mir aus den Augen.*

14. *To affirm, deny, and
 consent.*

14. *Zu bejahen, verneinen,
 und einwilligen.*

It is true.
 It is but too true.
 I tell you the truth.
 Is it really so?
 Who doubts of it?
 There is no doubt.
 Without all doubt.
 I believe yes.
 I believe not.
 I say yes.
 I say no.
 It is not true.
 By no means.
 I bet, it is so.
 Upon my honour.
 Upon my conscience.
 As true as I live.
 Yes, I swear.
 I can assure you.
 You joke.
 You are not in earnest.
 Softly.

*Es ist wahr.
 Es ist nur zu wahr.
 Ich sage ihnen die Wahrheit.
 Ist es wirklich so?
 Wer zweifelt dran?
 Es ist kein Zweifel.
 Ohne allen Zweifel.
 Ich glaube ja.
 Ich glaube nicht.
 Ich sage ja.
 Ich sage nein.
 Es ist nicht wahr.
 Keines weges.
 Ich wette, es ist so.
 Auf meine Ehre.
 Auf mein Gewissen.
 So wahr ich lebe.
 Ja, ich schwöre.
 Ich kann sie versichern.
 Sie scherzen.
 Es ist nicht ihr Ernst.
 Sachte.*

It is possible.
That is false.
It is a lie.
I consent.
I won't.

*Es ist möglich.
Das ist falsch.
Es ist eine Lüge.
Ich willige ein.
Ich will nicht.*

15. *Of consulting, considering, comprehending, &c.*

What is to be done?
What shall I do?
What do you advise me?
I know no remedy.
Were I in your place.
I should act otherwise.
Do you understand me?
I can't understand you.
I did not understand it.
You don't conceive it right.
I can't comprehend it.
He has a good understanding.
It is a mistake.
You have a good notion of the matter.
He is stupid, he can take nothing.
Don't mistake.
I will explain it to you.
I want no explanation.

15. *Von Berathschlagen, erwägen, fassen, &c.*

*Was ist zu thun?
Was soll ich thun?
Was rathen sie mir?
Ich weiß kein Mittel.
Wäre ich an ihrer Stelle.
Ich würde anders handeln.
Verstehen sie mich?
Ich kann sie nicht verstehen.
Ich verstund es nicht.
Sie begreifen es nicht recht.
Ich kann es nicht fassen.
Er hat einen guten Verstand.
Es ist ein Mißverständnis.
Sie haben einen guten Begriff von der Sache.
Er ist tumm, er kann nichts fassen.
Irren sie nicht.
Ich will es ihnen erklären.
Ich brauche keine Erklärung.*

16. *To know a person or thing.*

I know this man.
Do you know this lady?

I did not know her.
She has not known me.

16. *Eine Person oder Sache zu kennen.*

*Ich kenne diesen Mann.
Kennen sie dieses Frauenzimmer?

Ich kannte sie nicht.
Sie hat mich nicht gekannt.
We*

We know each other.	<i>Wir kennen einander.</i>
We are acquainted together.	<i>Wir sind mit einander bekannt.</i>
I know him.	<i>Ich kenne ihn.</i>
I know her.	<i>Ich kenne sie.</i>
She knows me.	<i>Sie kennt mich.</i>
Do you acknowledge it.	<i>Erkennen sie es?</i>
I remember you.	<i>Ich erinnere mich ihrer.</i>
I will put you in mind.	<i>Ich will sie erinnern.</i>
I don't forget you.	<i>Ich vergesse sie nicht.</i>
He forgets me.	<i>Er vergißt mich.</i>
I forgot it.	<i>Ich vergaß es.</i>
You have forgot me.	<i>Sie haben mich vergessen.</i>
Are you so forgetful?	<i>Sind sie so vergesslich?</i>
I know not.	<i>Ich weiß nicht.</i>
He has known it.	<i>Er hat es gewußt.</i>
If I knew it.	<i>Wenn ich es wüßte.</i>
He will probably know it.	<i>Er wird es wohl wissen.</i>
He is silly.	<i>Er ist einfältig.</i>
He did it knowingly.	<i>Er that es wissentlich.</i>

17. *Of taking a walk.*

Will you take a walk.
 We took a walk.
 Was it a pleasant walk?
 We will take a ride (in a coach).
 Was it a good ride (in a coach)?
 Do you please to take a ride (on horseback)?
 I will walk.
 It is better we go in a coach.
 I go always on horseback.
 What do you view?
 These fields and meadows.
 That is a fine place.

17. *Vom spazieren.*

Wollen sie spazieren gehen?
Wir giengen spazieren.
War es ein angenehmer Spaziergang?
Wir wollen spazieren fahren.
War es eine gute Spazierfahrt?
Belieben sie spazieren zu reiten?
Ich will zu Füsse gehen.
Es ist besser wir gehen in einer Kutsche.
Ich gehe allezeit zu Pferde.
Was befehen sie?
Diese Felder und Wiesen.
Das ist ein schöner Platz.

Whose house is that?	<i>Wessen Haus ist das?</i>
To whom does this house belong?	<i>Wem gehöret dieses Haus?</i>
It has a good situation.	<i>Es hat eine gute Lage.</i>
It is well situated.	<i>Es ist wohl gelegen.</i>
The prospect is excellent.	<i>Die Aussicht ist trefflich.</i>
I am tired.	<i>Ich bin müde.</i>
I can walk no more.	<i>Ich kan nicht mehr gehen.</i>

18. *Of buying and selling.*

18. Von Kauffen und Verkauffen.

What will you buy?	<i>Was wollen sie kaufen?</i>
What have you to sell?	<i>Was haben sie zu verkaufen?</i>
I buy nothing this day.	<i>Ich kaufe heute nichts.</i>
It is a good purchase.	<i>Es ist ein guter Kauf.</i>
Are you a purchaser?	<i>Sind sie ein Käufer?</i>
No, I am a seller.	<i>Nein ich bin ein Verkäufer.</i>
I will buy something of you.	<i>Ich will ihnen etwas abkaufen.</i>
How dear is that?	<i>Wie theuer ist das?</i>
It is too dear.	<i>Es ist zu theuer.</i>
It is cheap enough.	<i>Es ist wohlfeil genug.</i>
How much does that cost?	<i>Wie viel kostet das?</i>
It cost not much.	<i>Es kostet nicht viel.</i>
It costs me so much.	<i>Es kostet mich so viel.</i>
The goods rise.	<i>Die Waaren steigen.</i>
The price falls.	<i>Der Preisz fällt.</i>
What is the amount?	<i>Was ist der Betrag?</i>
That is much money.	<i>Das ist viel Geld.</i>
How much will you give?	<i>Wie viel wollen sie geben?</i>
That is indeed too little.	<i>Das ist inder That zu wenig.</i>
I can't sell it for that.	<i>Ich kann es dafür nicht lassen.</i>

19. *To speak impersonally.*

19. Impersonal zu reden.

What do they say?	<i>Was saget man?</i>
They speak of great things.	<i>Man spricht von grossen Dingen.</i>

I don't

I don't like the Weather.	<i>Das Wetter gefällt mir nicht.</i>
I am warm.	<i>Es ist mir warm.</i>
I am hot.	<i>Es ist mir heiß.</i>
I am cold.	<i>Es frieret mich.</i>
I am hungry.	<i>Es hungert mich.</i>
I am dry.	<i>Es durstet mich.</i>
I am sleepy.	<i>Es schläfert mich.</i>
I pity you.	<i>Sie jammern mich.</i>
I am sorry.	<i>Es dauert mich.</i>
I am sorry for you.	<i>Sie dauern mich.</i>
It is said.	<i>Es heißt.</i>
To think of a Person.	<i>Eines gedenken.</i>
To give a Person something.	<i>Einem etwas geben.</i>
To hate a Person.	<i>Einen hassen.</i>
To write to a Person.	<i>An einen schreiben.</i>
To send to a Person.	<i>Zu einem senden.</i>
To talk with a Person.	<i>Mit einem reden.</i>
To hear of a Person.	<i>Von einem hören.</i>
To wait upon a Person.	<i>Einem aufwarten.</i>
To honour a Person.	<i>Eine Person ehren.</i>

FAMILIAR DIALOGUES.

[Gewöhnliche Gespräche.]

1. *In the Morning at Breakfast.*1. *Des Morgens beym Frühstück.*

IT is time to breakfast.
 The breakfast is ready.
 Here is bread, butter, and ham.
 Do you want any thing else?
 Bring in the tea-water.

ES ist Zeit zu frühstücken.
 Das Frühstück ist fertig.
 Hier ist Brod, Butter, und Schinken.
 Verlangen sie sonst etwas.
 Bringet das Theewasser herein.

Set it upon the lamp.

Does the water boil?

It has boiled long ago.

Where is the tea-board?

Upon the table.

Give us chairs to set.

What do you please to drink?

A dish of tea.

Here is coffee and chocolate.

I like best to drink first a dish of tea, and afterwards a cup of coffee.

Is it sweet enough for you?

It is too sweet, give me a little more water.

Here is sugar, make it as you like it.

I have no tea spoon.

Don't you eat any thing to your tea?

Sometimes I eat something.

Eat a bit of bread, butter, and ham.

I thank you.

Your tea grows cold, pray drink it, while it is warm.

I have had tea enough.

Your dishes are large.

Where is the maid?

Take away.

Clean the table.

The weather is fine.

Shall we not take a walk?

Setzet es auf die Lampe.

Siedet das Wasser?

Es hat schon längst gesotten.

Wo ist das Theebrett?

Auf dem Tisch.

Gebt uns Stühle zu sitzen.

Was belieben sie zu trinken?

Eine Tasse Thee.

Hier ist Caffee und Chocolate.

Ich trinke am liebsten erst ein Tasse Thee, und nachgehends eine Tasse Caffee.

Ist es süß genug für sie?

Es ist zu süß, geben sie mir ein wenig mehr Wasser.

Hier ist Zucker, machen sie es nach ihrem Gefallen.

Ich habe keinen Thee löffel.

Essen sie nichts zu ihrem Thee?

Ich esse zurweilen etwas.

Essen sie einem Bissen Brod, Butter, und Schinken.

Ich danke ihnen.

Ihr Thee wird kalt, trinken sie doch, weil er warm ist.

Ich habe genug Thee gehabt.

Ihre Tassen sind groß.

Wo ist die Magd?

Nehmet weg.

Machet die Tafel rein.

Das Wetter ist schön.

Wollen wir nicht einen Spaziergang nehmen?

Dress

Dress yourself first.

Kleiden sie sich erst an.

Will you have the kindness to wait for me?

Wollen sie die Gütigkeit haben, auf mich zuwarten?

Very willingly, I am at your service.

Sehr gerne, ich bin zu ihren Diensten.

2. *At a Morning Visit.*

2. *Bey einem Morgenbesuch.*

I am your servant.

Ich bin dero Diener.

How do you do this morning?

Wie befinden sie sich diesen Morgen?

I am yours.

Ich bin der Ihrige.

My head is not clear.

Mein Kopf ist nicht aufgeräumt.

Did not you sleep well?

Haben sie nicht wohl geschlafen?

Yes, I did; but I have danced and drank too much.

Ja; aber Ich habe zu viel getanzt und getrunken.

Where have you been?

Wo sind sie gewesen?

I was at a friend's.

Ich war bey einem Freund.

Did you spend the Evening with him?

Brachten sie den Abend mit ihm zu?

We play'd at cards. And after that we went to the ball.

Wir spielten Karten. Und nach dem giengen wir auf den Ball.

Was the company large? Middling.

War die Gesellschaft groß? Mittelmäßig.

I have danced too much.

Ich habe zu viel getanzt.

How comes that?

Wie kömmt das?

There were too few gentlemen.

Es waren zu wenig Mannspersonen.

The ladies were two to one.

Das Frauenzimmer war zwey zu einem.

I hope you were merry.

Ich hoffe sie waren lustig.

Merry enough for my money.

Lustig genug, für mein Geld.

How will you spend this day?

Wie wollen sie diesen Tag zubringen.

I don't

I don't know.	<i>Ich weiß nicht.</i>
Will you take a ride with me?	<i>Wollen sie mit mir aufreiten?</i>
My horse is lame.	<i>Mein Pferd ist lahm.</i>
You may hire one.	<i>Sie können eins miethen.</i>
Well, I will go with you.	<i>Wohl, ich will mit ihnen gehen.</i>
Boy, where are my boots, spurs, and whip?	<i>Junge, wo sind meine Stiefel, Sporen, und Peitsche?</i>
I'll bring 'em directly.	<i>Ich will sie gleich bringen.</i>
I am now ready, will you go?	<i>Ich bin nun fertig, wollen sie gehen?</i>
If you please,	<i>Wenn sie belieben.</i>

3. *Before Dinner.*

When do we dine to day.
At half an hour past four.
What? so late?
We can't dine sooner,

Why not?
We have company.
Whom did you invite?
Several friends.
I intended to take a ride after dinner.
It will be too late.
It is now near four o'clock.
So much? then it is time to lay the cloth.
Where are the knives, forks, and spoons?
I'll bring 'em directly.
Set the chairs in order.

What shall we have?
What's our dinner?
I know not; but I'll ask the cook.

3. *Vor Tische.*

*Wenn speisen wir heute?
Um halb fünf.
Was? so spät?
Wir können nicht eher speisen.*

*Warum nicht?
Wir haben Gesellschaft.
Wen haben sie eingeladen?
Verschiedene Freunde.
Ich dachte nach Tische aufzufahren.*

*Es wird zu spät werden.
Es ist nun beynabe vier Uhr.
So viel? denn ist es Zeit den Tisch zudecken.*

Wo sind die Messer, Gabeln, und Löffel?

*Ich will sie gleich bringen.
Setzet die Stühle in Ordnung.*

*Was werden wir haben?
Was ist unsere Mahlzeit.
Ich weiß nicht; aber ich will den Koch fragen.*

Who

Who went to market?

Wer ist zu Markte gegangen?

The steward.

Der Haushofmeister.

Where is he?

Wo ist er?

In the kitchen.

In der Küche.

Where is the footman?

Wo ist der Bediente?

He fetches the wine.

Er holet den Wein.

Now all is ready.

Nun ist alles fertig.

4. *At Dinner.*

4. *Bey Tische.*

Gentlemen, you see all we have before you.

Meine Herren, sie sehen alles vor sich was wir haben.

I see a feast.

Ich sehe, sie tractiren.

You joke.

Sie scherzen.

'That's no entertainment, it is but a common dinner.

Das ist keine Gasterey, es ist nur Hausmanns Kost.

Help yourself.

Langen sie sel'st zu.

Eat heartily.

Lassen sie sich es schmecken.

Do you eat soup?

Essen sie Suppe?

This soup is very good.

Diese Suppe ist sehr gut.

Here are fowls.

Hier sind Hühner.

They are very fine.

Sie sind sehr schön.

Here is beef.

Hier ist Rindfleisch.

Do you eat ham?

Essen sie Schinken?

What do you say to this salmon?

Was sagen sie zu diesem Salmen?

Shall I help you?

Soll ich ihnen vorlegen?

I will help myself.

Ich will selbst zulang.

The roast beef is very nice.

Der Rindsbraten ist sehr delicate.

I am a lover of it.

Ich bin ein Liebhaber davon.

I wish I had something better.

Ich wünsche ich hätte etwas bessers.

Don't say so, every thing is very good.

Sagen sie nicht so, es ist alles sehr gut.

Here are beans and bacon.

Hier sind Bohnen und Speck.

Give me some peas, if you please.

Geben sie mir Erbsen, wenn es ihnen gefällig ist.

What?

What? nothing to them?	<i>Was? nichts dazu?</i>
O yes, a little ham.	<i>O ja, ein wenig Schinken.</i>
Here are asparagus, there is cauliflower.	<i>Hier sind Spargeln, dort ist Blumenkohl.</i>
Do you eat venison.	<i>Essen sie Wildpret?</i>
I am fond of a pigeon-pie.	<i>Ich bin ein Liebhaber von einer Taubenpastete.</i>
Pray eat, every thing is at your service.	<i>Essen sie doch, es ist alles zu ihren Diensten.</i>
What do you say to this pig?	<i>Was sagen sie zu diesem Spanferkel?</i>
Do you choose a bit of it?	<i>Wollen sie einen Bissen da- von?</i>
Here is an apple-tart, that is all.	<i>Hier ist eine Apfeltorte, das ist alles.</i>
Eat a little cheese for di- gestion.	<i>Essen sie ein wenig Käse zum Verdauen.</i>
Drink a glass of wine.	<i>Trinken sie ein Glas Wein.</i>
I'll pledge you.	<i>Ich will ihnen Bescheid thun.</i>
Boy, clear the table, and bring another bottle and clean glasses.	<i>Junge, nimm das Tischtuch weg, und bring eine an- dere Flasche und reine Gläser.</i>

5. *After dinner.*

Gentlemen, here is Rhe-
nish wine, Burgundy,
Malaga, and Port wine;
choose yourselves what
you please to drink.
This wine is excellent.
It has the right flavour,
one can find that it is
not adulterated.

Taste this wine.
I have tasted it.
What do you say to it?

5. *Nach Tische.*

*Meine Herren, hier ist
Rheinwein, Burgunder,
Mallaga, und Portwein,
wählen sie selbst, was sie
zu trinken belieben.
Dieser Wein ist fñrtreflich.
Er hat den rechten Ge-
schmack; man kann find-
en, daß er nicht ver-
fälscht ist.
Kosten sie diesen Wein.
Ich habe ihn gekostet.
Was sagen sie dazu?*

It

It is Old Hock.
Your Health, Sir.
The Health of the King
and the Royal Family.

Another glass.
Here is Trade and Navigation.

With all my heart.
All absent Friends.
Your Health, Madam.
I will pledge you.

Do you smook a pipe of tobacco?

I smook sometimes.
A pipe of tobacco after dinner is, in my opinion, unwholesome.

Why so?
It hinders the digestion.
To-morrow will be an entertainment.

Where? here in town?
Not far from this place.
Are you one of the guests?

Yes, Sir!
Here is your Health.
Will you go already?
It is time, it grows late.
Your company was very agreeable to me.
I thank you.

6. *With a Taylor.*

I want a suit of clothes,
after the fashion of this country.

*Es ist alter Rheinwein.
Ihre Gesundheit, mein Herr.
Die Gesundheit des Königs,
und der Königlichen Familie.*

*Noch ein Glas.
Hier ist Gewerbe und Schifffart.*

*Von ganzem Hertzen.
Alle abwesende Freunde.
Ihre Gesundheit, Madam.
Ich will ihnen Bescheid thun.*

Rauchen sie eine Pfeife Toback?

*Ich rauche zuweilen.
Eine Pfeife Toback nach Tische ist, meiner Meinung nach, nicht gesund.
Warum das?*

*Es hindert die Verdauung.
Morgen ist ein Schmaus.*

*Wo? Hier in der Stadt?
Nicht weit von hier.
Sind sie einer von den Gästen?*

*Ja, mein Herr.
Hier ist ihre Gesundheit.
Wollen sie schon gehen?
Es ist Zeit, es wird spät.
Ihre Gesellschaft war mir sehr angenehm.
Ich danke ihnen.*

6. *Mit einem Schneider.*

Ich brauche ein Kleid, nach der hiesigen Mode.

That

That you may easily get.	<i>Das können sie sehr leicht kriegen.</i>
Where does a good Taylor live?	<i>Wo wohnt ein guter Schneider?</i>
Mr. Sharp lives not far from here.	<i>Nicht weit von hier wohnt Herr Sharp.</i>
Is he a good workman?	<i>Ist er ein guter Meister?</i>
The best and most renowned, and a very honest man.	<i>Der beste und berühmteste, und ein sehr ehrlicher Mann.</i>
I should like to speak with him.	<i>Ich möchte mit ihm sprechen.</i>
Shall I fetch him?	<i>Soll ich ihn holen?</i>
Yes; but he must come soon.	<i>Ja; aber er muß bald kommen.</i>
The taylor is here, shall he come in?	<i>Der Schneider ist drausen, soll er herein kommen?</i>
Let him come in.	<i>Lasset ihn herein kommen?</i>
Your most obedient servant, Sir; what are your commands?	<i>Dero gehorsamster Diener, mein Herr; was befehlen sie?</i>
I want a suit of cloaths. Have you some patterns of cloth?	<i>Ich brauche ein Kleid. Haben sie einige Muster von Tuch?</i>
Here is a whole book with patterns of all sorts of colours.	<i>Hier ist ein ganzes Buch mit Mustern von allerley Farben.</i>
Which colour is now in fashion?	<i>Welche Farbe ist nun am meisten Mode?</i>
These three; brown, green, and black.	<i>Diese drey; braun, grün, und schwarz.</i>
I choose brown.	<i>Ich wähle braun.</i>
As you please.	<i>Wie sie belieben.</i>
How will you have your suit made?	<i>Wie wollen sie das Kleid gemacht haben?</i>
The coat with the same buttons and a black velvet collar.	<i>Den Rock mit den nemlichen Knöpfen und einem schwarzen sammeten Kragen.</i>
What sort of a waistcoat?	<i>Welche art weste?</i>
	<i>A black</i>

A black silk one; and the breeches of the same stuff.

When must you have your cloaths?

As soon as possible.

You shall have them the day after to-morrow.

Well, I depend on your word.

You shall have them without fail.

Eine schwartze seidene; und die Hosen vom nemlichen Zeug.

Wenn müssen sie ihr Kleid haben?

So bald als möglich.

Sie sollen es übermorgen haben.

Wohl, ich verlasse mich auf ihr Wort.

Sie sollen es unfehlbar haben.

7. *With a Shoemaker.*

Is the shoemaker not come?

No; he is not yet come.

Run quickly to him, and bid him bring my shoes.

Here he is, I met him by the way.

Your servant, Sir; here I bring your shoes.

Are these my shoes?

Yes, they are, Sir.

They are certainly too small for me.

No, no; they will fit you.

I will try 'em on.

What do you say to them?

They are too tight and too short for me.

They pinch me.

I will put them on the last.

7. *Mit einem Schuster.*

Ist der Schuster nicht gekommen?

Nein, er ist noch nicht gekommen.

Laufet geschwinde hin zu ihm, und heisset ihn meine Schuhe zu bringen.

Hier ist er, ich traf ihn an auf dem Wege.

Dero Diener, mein Herr, hier bringe ich ihre Schuhe.

Sind das meine Schuhe?

Ja, mein Herr, das sind sie.

Sie sind gewisz zu schmal für mich.

Nein, nein, sie werden ihnen gerecht seyn.

Ich will sie anprobiren.

Was sagen sie dazu?

Sie sind mir zu enge, und zu kurz.

Sie drücken mich.

Ich will sie über den Laist schlagen.

The

The leather is smooth, they will soon stretch in the wearing.	<i>Das Leder ist geschmeidig; sie werden sich bald deh- nen im Tragen.</i>
I have corns, tight shoes won't do for my feet.	<i>Ich habe Liechdorne, enge Schuhe taugen nicht für meine Füße.</i>
Here is another pair.	<i>Hier ist ein ander Paar.</i>
I don't like them.	<i>Ich liebe diese nicht.</i>
I will make you another pair.	<i>Ich will ihnen ein ander Paar machen.</i>
Make me a pair of dog- skin.	<i>Macht mir ein Paar Hundsf- lederne.</i>
What is the price?	<i>Was ist der Preis?</i>
Half a guinea.	<i>Eine halbe Guinea.</i>
What? so dear?	<i>Was? so theuer?</i>
It is the fixed price.	<i>Es ist der gesetzte Preis.</i>
Shall I take your measure?	<i>Soll ich ihnen das Maasz nehmen?</i>
Yes, I also want a pair of boots.	<i>Ja, ich brauche auch ein Paar Stiefel.</i>
Very well, I will make you a pair.	<i>Sehr wohl, ich will ihnen ein Paar machen.</i>
But they must be neat.	<i>Sie müssen aber nett seyn.</i>
Neat! you may depend on it, that I shall make them to please you.	<i>Nett! das glauben sie nur, daz ich sie nach ihrem Gefallen machen werde.</i>
When shall I have them?	<i>Wenn soll ich sie haben?</i>
Next Saturday.	<i>Kommenden Samstag.</i>
May I depend upon it?	<i>Kann ich mich darauf ver- lassen?</i>
Depend upon my word.	<i>Verlassen sie sich auf mein Wort.</i>

8. *Between a German and
an Englishman.*

8. *Zwischen einem
Deutschen und einem
Engländer.*

Can you speak German?	<i>Können sie Deutsch sprechen?</i>
A little.	<i>Ein wenig.</i>
Are not you a German?	<i>Sind sie nicht ein Deutscher?</i>
	<i>No,</i>

- No, I am an Englishman. *Nein, ich bin ein Engländer.*
 You speak German well, *Sie reden sehr gut Deutsch,*
 I thought you were a *ich dachte sie wären ein*
 German born. *gebohrner Deutscher.*
 You joke. *Sie scherzen.*
 Have you been in Ger- *Sind sie in Deutschland ge-*
 many? *wesen?*
 No, never; but I learnt *Nein, niemals; aber ich*
 the German language. *lerne die deutsche Sprache.*
 How long have you learnt? *Wie lange haben sie gelernet?*
 Four months. *Vier Monathe.*
 That's but a short time, I *Das ist nur eine kurze Zeit,*
 wonder you speak so *ich wundere mich, dasz*
 well already. *sie schon so gut reden.*
 Why do you learn Ger- *Warum lernen sie Deutsch?*
 man?
 On account of travelling *Wegen dem Reisen durch*
 through Germany, and *Deutschland, und der*
 of the trade we carry *Handlung wie führen da-*
 on there. *hin.*
 What do you think of the *Was denken sie von der*
 German language? *deutschen Sprache?*
 It is very copious, but an *Sie ist sehr wortreich, aber*
 Englishman may soon *ein Engländer kann sie*
 learn it. *bald lernen.*
 How so? *Wie so?*
 It has a striking affinity *Sie hat eine auffallende Än-*
 with the English lan- *lichkeit mit der Englischen*
 guage. *Sprache.*
 Very right; but, tell me, *Ganz recht; aber sagen sie*
 what books do you *mir, was für Bücher*
 read? *lesen sie?*
 I have read already the *Ich habe bereits gelesen die*
 works of Gessner, Wie- *Werke von Gessner, Wie-*
 land, Bürger, and seve- *land, Bürger, und einige*
 ral new plays. *neue Schauspiele.*
 Do you understand what *Verstehen sie was sie lesen?*
 you read?
 I understand more than I *Ich verstehe mehr als ich*
 can speak. *reden kann.*

I like your pronunciation. *Ihre Aussprache gefällt mir.*
 I am very glad to hear it. *Ich bin sehr erfreuet es zu hören.*

You must exercise yourself. *Sie müssen sich üben.*

That I do, when I have an opportunity. *Das thue ich, wenn ich Gelegenheit habe.*

9. *Of writing Letters.*

9. Von Briefe schreiben.

Whom do you write to? *An wen schreiben sie?*
 I write to my brother. *Ich schreibe an meinem Bruder.*

Is it post-day to-day? *Ist es heute Posttag?*
 I ought to write too. *Ich sollte auch schreiben.*
 Here is paper, pen and ink. *Hier ist Papier, Feder, und Dinte.*

Will you lend me a sheet of paper? *Wollen sie mir einen Bogen Papier leihen?*

Here is a whole quire of paper, take as much as you like. *Hier ist ein ganzes Buch Papier, nehmen sie so viel als sie wollen.*

It is only a sheet I want. *Ich habe nur einen Bogen nöthig.*

Have you a penknife? *Haben sie ein Federmesser?*

It lies in the ink-stand. *Es liegt im Schreibzeug.*

This pen is good for nothing. *Diese Feder taugt nichts.*

Here is another. *Hier ist eine andere.*

I will make me a new pen, give me a quill. *Ich will mir eine neue Feder schneiden, geben sie mir einen Kiehl.*

What is the matter with this pen? *Was feblet dieser Feder?*

The slit is too long. *Der Spalt ist zu lang.*

The quill is too soft. *Der Kiel ist zu weich.*

My letter is ready. *Mein Brief ist fertig.*

What date is it? *Was ist für ein Datum?*

I want blotting paper. *Ich brauche Fliespapier.*

What do you want else? *Was brauchen sie sonst?*

Sealing

Sealing wax, and wafers.	<i>Siegelwachs und Oblaten.</i>
Have you a seal?	<i>Haben sie ein Petschaft?</i>
Yes.	<i>Ja.</i>
Fold up the letter.	<i>Legen sie den Brief zusammen.</i>
I must first sign it.	<i>Ich muß zuerst unterschreiben.</i>
Now put the direction upon it.	<i>Nun machen sie die Überschrift.</i>
How much postage must I pay?	<i>Wie viel Porto muß ich bezahlen?</i>
One shilling.	<i>Einen Schilling.</i>
Who carries the letters to the post-office?	<i>Wer trägt die Briefe auf die Post?</i>
I, Sir.	<i>Ich, mein Herr.</i>
Is no post arrived?	<i>Ist keine Post angekommen?</i>
Yes, but the letters are not yet delivered.	<i>Ja, aber die Briefe sind noch nicht ausgegeben.</i>

10. *Of News.*10. *Von Neuigkeiten.*

What is the best news?	<i>Was giebt es gutes Neues?</i>
Nothing particular.	<i>Nichts sonderliches.</i>
What do the papers say?	<i>Was sagen die Papiere.</i>
They talk of dearness of provisions.	<i>Man redet von Theurung der Lebensmittel.</i>
They speak of war.	<i>Man spricht vom Krieg.</i>
One speaks of this, the other of that.	<i>Einer redet von diesem, der andere von jenem.</i>
There was an insurrection at N—, but it is quelled.	<i>Es war ein Aufruhr zu N—, er ist aber gestillet.</i>
Are the inhabitants discontented?	<i>Sind die Einwohner unzufrieden?</i>
Yes, many of the rebels are taken.	<i>Ja, viele der Rebellen sind gefangen.</i>
What will they do with them?	<i>Was wird man mit ihnen thun?</i>
The great ones will be	<i>Die Vornehmsten werden</i>
	<i>hanged,</i>

hanged, the others transported.	<i>gehenkt werden, die andern transportiret.</i>
Our troops have behaved bravely.	<i>Unsere Truppen haben sich tapfer gehalten.</i>
They are always brave, if they are led on well.	<i>Sie sind allezeit tapfer, wenn sie wohl angeführet werden.</i>
Here comes Mr. N.	<i>Hier kommt Herr N.</i>
What news do you bring?	<i>Was bringen sie Neues?</i>
Good news, Gentlemen.	<i>Gute Zeitung, meine Herren.</i>
Well then, sit down here.	<i>Wohlan, setzen sie sich hieher.</i>
What do you bring? let us hear.	<i>Was bringen sie? lassen sie hören.</i>
There is a report, I don't know whether it is true.	<i>Es ist ein Gerüchte, ich weiß nicht ob es wahr ist.</i>
Our fleet has gained a victory.	<i>Unsere Flotte hat einen Sieg erfochten.</i>
The whole province of N. is conquered.	<i>Die ganze Provinz N. ist erobert.</i>
The enemy's army is beaten.	<i>Die feindliche Armee ist geschlagen.</i>
The enemy fly every where.	<i>Die Feinde fliehen allenthalben.</i>
Our people have made a great booty.	<i>Unsere Leute haben grosse Beute gemacht.</i>
They talk much of a peace.	<i>Man redet stark von einem Frieden.</i>
I am glad of that, the war costs much money.	<i>Das ist mir lieb, der Krieg kostet viel Geld.</i>
The fleet requires great expences.	<i>Die Flotte erfordert einen grossen Aufwand.</i>
That is all true; but a peace concluded in haste is seldom durable.	<i>Das ist sehr wahr; allein ein Frieden in Eile geschlossen ist selten dauerhaft.</i>

II. *Of Travels.*II. *Von Reisen.*

I am going on my Travels.
Where are you to travel?
I am going to Germany.
Have you fellow-travel-
lers?

I have a friend that goes
with me.

When do you depart?

To-morrow morning.

Where are you going first?

To Hamburgh.

Where then?

To Berlin, Leipzick, Dres-
den, Vienna, &c.

How long do you intend
to stay in Germany?

This is uncertain.

You set off in the best
season.

It is not improper to have
seen the world.

The advantages of travel-
ling are great.

A prudent man knows
how to make a proper
use thereof.

We must know what we
ought to take notice of,
else it would be as well
to stay at home.

Your remarks are just,
and I understand them.
Fare you well.

Ich gehe auf Reisen.

Wohin wollen sie reisen?

Ich gehe nach Deutschland.

Haben sie Reisegefährten?

*Ich habe einen Freund der
mit mir geht.*

Wenn reisen sie ab?

Morgen früh.

Wohin gehen sie zuerst?

Nach Hamburg.

Wohin hernach?

*Nach Berlin, Leipzig, Dres-
den, Wien, &c.*

*Wie lange gedenken sie sich
in Deutschland aufzu-
halten.*

Dieses ist ungewisz.

*Sie reisen in der besten
Jahrszeit.*

*Es ist nicht undienlich die
Welt gesehen zu haben.*

*Die Vorthelle vom Reisen
sind groß.*

*Ein kluger Mann kann sich
dieselben zu Nutze mach-
en.*

*Man muß wissen worauf
man Achtung zu geben
hat: sonst wäre es eben
so gut, wir blieben zu
Hause.*

*Ihre Anmerkungen sind rich-
tig, und ich verstehe sie.*

Leben sie wohl.

12. *In an Inn.*

Gentlemen, the night comes on, we must turn in somewhere.

We will stay the night in that small town before us.

Do you know of an inn? No, but I will ask the post-boy.

Boy, which is the best inn in that town?

The Red Lion.

Well, drive us thither.

Here is the landlord.

Welcome, Gentlemen, do you please to alight.

Yes; where is the ostler?

Here I am, Gentlemen.

Lead our horses into the stable.

Give them to drink.

Take off the saddles.

Give them some food.

Your horse has lost a shoe.

Carry him to the farrier.

What do you want to eat, Gentlemen?

A good piece of roasted veal.

Nothing else?

A couple of boiled fowls.

What do you choose to drink?

Have you good beer.

12. *In einem Gasthof.*

Meine Herren, die Nacht kömmt heran, wir müssen irgendwo einkehren.

Wir wollen in der kleinen Stadt befor uns übernachten.

Wissen sie einen Gasthof?

Nein, aber ich will den Schwager fragen.

Schwager, welches ist das beste Wirthshaus in dieser Stadt?

Der Rothe Löwe.

Gut, fahre uns dahin.

Hier ist der Wirth.

Willkommen, meine Herren, wollen sie gefälligst aufsteigen.

Ja; wo ist der Stallknecht?

Hier bin ich, meine Herren.

Führet unsere Pferde in den Stall.

Gebt ihnen zu trinken.

Sattelt sie ab.

Gebt ihnen Futter.

Ihr Pferd hat ein Eisen verloren.

Führet es zum Schmid.

Was verlangen sie zu essen, meine Herren?

Einen guten Kalbsbraten.

Nichts sonst?

Ein paar gesottene Hühner.

Was belieben sie zu trinken?

Hat er gutes Bier?

Yes;

Yes; and the best wine.	<i>Ja; und den besten Wein.</i>
Where are our men?	<i>Wo sind unsere Bedienten?</i>
They are just coming with your portmanteaux.	<i>Sie kommen eben herein mit ihren Mantelfäcken.</i>
Pull off my boots.	<i>Ziehet mir die Stief aus.</i>
Where are our pistols?	<i>Wo sind unsere Pistolen.</i>
Here they are.	<i>Hier sind sie.</i>
The supper is ready.	<i>Das Abendessen ist fertig.</i>
Well, that's good news, we are hungry.	<i>Wohl, das ist gute Zeitung, wir sind hungrig.</i>

13. *With a Captain.*13. *Mit einem Schiffer.*

Captain, when do you go to sea?	<i>Herr Capitain, wenn gehen sie in die See?</i>
My ship is loading, I shall soon sail.	<i>Mein Schiff ist in Ladung begrieffen, ich werde bald segeln.</i>
I will go with you.	<i>Ich will mit ihnen gehen.</i>
You go, I suppose, to Hamburgh.	<i>Sie gehen, ich vermuthe, nach Hamburg.</i>
Yes; have you room for a passenger?	<i>Ja; haben sie Raum für einen Reisenden?</i>
My cabin is large enough for half a dozen.	<i>Meine Cajütte ist groß ge- nug für ein halb dutzend.</i>
Have you already any passengers?	<i>Haben sie bereits einige Rei- sende?</i>
I have three, and with you they are four.	<i>Ich habe drey, und mit ihnen sinds vier.</i>
What must I pay you?	<i>Was muß ich ihnen be- zahlen?</i>
You pay for the passage two guineas, and one for victuals.	<i>Sie bezahlen für die Reise zwey Guineas, und eine für Essen und Trinken.</i>
Where does your ship lie?	<i>Wo liget ihr Schiff?</i>
She lies at —; will you go on board with me?	<i>Es lieget zu —; wollen sie mit mir an Boord gehen?</i>
I will go with you.	<i>Ich will mit ihnen gehen.</i>
Is your ship a good sailer?	<i>Segelt ihr Schiff gut?</i>

An

An excellent good one.

Unvergleichlich gut.

When shall I send my trunk on board?

Wenn soll ich meinen Kuffer an Boord senden?

To-morrow, or the day after to-morrow.

Morgen, oder über Morgen.

I intend to be under sail the latter end of this week.

Ich gedenke am Ende dieser Woche unter Segel zu gehen.

Do you think we shall have a long voyage?

Denken sie wir werden lange unter weges seyn?

The season is good, and I hope we shall have a short voyage.

Die Fahrzeit ist gut, und ich hoffe wir werden eine kurze Reise haben.

FINIS.

Render, Wilhelm

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